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Leisure time study of the residents of Cut Bank, Montana

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LEISURE TIME STUDY OF THE RESIDENTS OF CUT BANK, MONTANA

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The increase of leisure time available to all segments of our society is placing more emphasis than ever before on the function of recreation planning. Planning for recreation in the past has been haphazard or, in some cases, non-existent and often was carried out without consideration of the desires, preferences and needs of people. Such planning led to waste in time, energy, and money on the part of city planners, recreation administrators, and leaders.

In the past, there was little known about the recreation preferences, desires, and needs of the American people. Little was known about what Americans did with their leisure time and the factors affecting participation in recreation activities (21:9-11). This predicament changed sharply in the late 1950's when growing concern about the nation's outdoor recreation needs led to the creation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC). The objectives of the Commission were to determine: (1) the recreation wants and needs of the American people then and in the future, (2) what recreation resources were available to fill those needs, and (3) policies and programs which would insure that those needs were adequately met (18:iii).

The ORRRC study was a hallmark for recreation. Never before had there been such an extensive gathering and analysis of information regarding

recreation. The ORRRC endeavor and the findings outlined in the 27 volumes of the Commission's report set the tone for comprehensive recreation planning throughout the country (22).

Planning for recreation is no longer looked upon as a haphazard venture. It has become evident that planning for recreation requires research which takes into consideration the many implications which may affect participation. Research will aid the recreation profession to meet the needs, wants, and desires of people.

This study was conducted in order to understand the recreational habits and perceptions, as well as specific variables, which may affect participation in recreation activities of the residents of Cut Bank, Montana. The findings of this study should help to develop and upgrade recreation programs and facilities in Cut Bank, Montana, and could possibly be used as a reference for similar communities throughout the country.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The intention of this study was to collect consumption data which are measures of participation in specific recreational activities. In addition, an examination of how recreation participation is influenced by socioeconomic characteristics was made. Furthermore, this study attempted to assess the opinions of the respondents in order to determine if recreation areas and facilities could feasibly be developed on a voluntary basis by the residents of Cut Bank.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The intent of this study was to investigate recreation preferences and participation rates of selected citizens in the community of Cut Bank, Montana. Specifically, the study investigated 136 randomly selected residents from the area of Cut Bank with respect to: (1) rate of participation in recreational activities, (2) participation patterns (with whom they generally participated) when engaged in specific recreation activites, (3) distance (in miles) usually traveled to participate in specific recreational activities, (4) ascertaining barriers which may have prevented or retarded participation in specific recreational activities, (5) perceptions, evaluations and aspirations concerning recreation programs, facilities and administration, (6) participation rates in recreation activities in relation to specific socioeconomic characteristics, and (7) respondents' recommendations for planning programs, facilities and administration which are attractive, pleasurable and satisfying to the community.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Values accrued from recreation enhance the fact that every community, regardless of size, should have some type of organized recreation in order to provide for leisure time alternatives (1:IX). Values such as maintaining emotional and physical health and the provision of social contacts among participants add credence to the concept that a well planned recreation program is more than a luxury for a community.

In larger municipalities the problem of affording residents various attractive alternatives in recreation is not so acute. Larger municipalities generally have enough finances to plan, carry out and maintain a recreation program which will meet the multitude of desires, interests and needs of its residents. However, smaller communities, particularly those not in proximity to larger municipalities, face problems in providing options which will augment leisure time. Finances in smaller communities are not adequate for hiring recreation professionals to plan programs which would meet the desires, interests and needs of their residents. In too many small municipalities organized recreation is minimal or nonexistent.

Such is the case with the city of Cut Bank, Montana, where the major emphasis is placed on recreation during the summer months. During other seasons the recreation programs are mainly school oriented. As a result, many of the students and most of the adults lack both recreation facilities and year-round recreational opportunities. Thus, the necessity to update and increase recreation facilities and opportunities and to implement a year-round program is quite evident.

In order to develop or upgrade programs and facilities, careful and detailed community research and planning are required. The procedures employed in this study are considered primary steps in planning for both present and future recreation needs.

It is hoped that this study will help residents of Cut Bank in planning and developing programs and facilities which will better serve their entire community.

Another significant factor of this study was that it assessed the opinions of the residents in order to determine if recreation areas and facilities could be feasibly planned and developed on a voluntary basis by the local residents. Should the results of this study show that the residents are favorably disposed to such an undertaking and if the undertaking should eventually prove successful, Cut Bank could become a prototype for other communities of similar size and capabilities.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study was limited in the following ways:

1. The group surveyed was limited to a random sample of residents of Cut Bank, Montana. In terms of numbers, the group consisted of 454 individuals randomly selected[1] from the Cut Bank Section of the 1973 Great Falls and North Central Montana Telephone Directory. (This took into consideration rural residents as well as urban residents.)

2. The group surveyed was limited to those residents under whose name the telephone was listed.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The following are limitations of this study:

1. It is realized that not all of the subjects were willing to respond to the questionnaire.

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[1] Refer to page 21 for method used to randomly select the individuals.

2. It is recognized that the group surveyed was limited to the heads of households under whose name the telephone was listed in the telephone directory.

3. It is understood that not all of the subjects may have been able to read and interpret the questionnaire.

4. It is realized that there is no way of knowing if the responses are the true feelings of the subject.

HYPOTHESES

The study tested several hypotheses to determine if there were relationships between selected independent variables and dependent variables. The independent variables tested consisted of: (1) income range, (2) occupation classification, and (3) extent of education attained. The dependent variable consisted of participation rates in a series of recreation activities categorized into four separate groups. The categories arbitrarily established were:

Group I. Recreation activities which are commonly participated in most frequently during the seasons of spring, summer and fall.

Group II. Recreation activities which are common to the winter season.

Group III. Recreation activities commonly classified as active sports and games.

Group IV. Activities commonly classified as inactive hobbies or recreation of a passive nature. (See Chapter III for detailed description of activities listed under each group.)

The null hypothesis tested was that there would be no relationship between the independent and dependent variables. To test these hypotheses the chi-square test of significance was used, along with the Gamma Test of Association. The following were the specific hypotheses tested:

1. There is no significant difference between the families' total yearly income and participation rate in the four groups of recreation activities.

2. There is no significant difference between the occupation classification and the rate of participation in the four groups of recreation activities.

3. There is no significant difference between the attained level of education and participation rate in the four groups of recreation activities.

Chapter II

RELATED LITERATURE

Recreation planning and research have taken giant strides in the past few years, yet there still remains a need for a great deal of refinement in this area. For example, studies which propose to point out current recreation demands often lead to erroneous conclusions. The two primary reasons for this are brought out by Knetsch. The first is that such studies do not take into consideration the price-quantity relationships which are essential to the study if it is to be a meaningful demand study. The second problem is that these so-called demand studies are in reality consumption studies. The data collected from such studies reflect only on what is available to that particular population at the present time at prevailing recreation opportunities and prices (15:132).

Demand studies which only take into consideration those activities engaged in at prevailing recreation opportunity conditions but do not take into consideration price-quantity relations are, in actuality, consumption studies. When such studies are used to forecast demand they can lead to planning decisions which, when acted upon, enhance neither the recreation program nor those who are supposed to benefit from such programs.

This is not to say that consumption studies are not needed. It only implies that future demand should not be predicted from such studies without taking into consideration factors which affect demand.

Consumption studies are helpful in determining present-day recreation habits and perceptions and, when compared with characteristics which may affect these present habits and perceptions, may prove very beneficial. In fact, considerable effort has been made to relate the use of leisure to variables which may affect how a person selects leisure activites. This is pointed out in the following discussion.

The most commonly used variables are those which are related to social classifications such as occupation, income, and education. Other variables commonly used are marital status, age, and sex. Most research comparing variables--such as income, occupation, and education--and their influence on leisure pursuits show a relationship between the variables and the use of leisure. "Such comparisons are of interest not only because they enhance our understanding of current practices, but more importantly, because they identify some of the factors which make for high or low participation . . . ." (18:10).

RESEARCH RELATING OCCUPATION, INCOME, AND EDUCATION TO LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Prolific research has been conducted concerning specific variables related to social class and their effect on leisure activities. The three variables most commonly used by researchers to determine social class are occupation, income and education. The logic behind such an assumption is that those individuals with the more prestigious jobs generally have higher incomes and have attained a higher level of education than those with a less prestigious occupation.

To date most of the documented research related to social class variables and their influence on leisure activities have shown a positive correlation in the number of activities engaged in and the type of activities participated in as occupation, income and education levels rise.

When analyzing selected variables affecting outdoor recreation, Sessoms found that the more prestigious the occupation the more numerous and diversified were the recreational pursuits. He also found that the number of recreational pursuits of an individual increased as his income became higher (26:113). The ORRRC study showed similar findings. The correlation of occupation and participation was found to be significant, with the professional and white collar occupations showing a greater tendency to participate in outdoor recreation than those whose occupations were categorized as nonprofessional or blue collar (18:11).

When the variables of income and education were analyzed, it was found that participation in outdoor recreation increased as income and education increased. However, in both variables a level was attained where participation reached an equilibrium or showed a slight decline. For the variable of income, the ORRRC study pointed out that those people who were above the $10,000 income group reached an equilibrium or showed a slight downward trend in participation in outdoor recreation (18:27). Similarly, when the variable of education was examined it was found that men with a college education engaged in outdoor recreation to a lesser extent than those men who have graduated from high school (18:11).

In regard to occupation and amount of participation in leisure activities, Kaplan concluded that people employed in occupations which demanded more scholarly training generally engaged more frequently in activities of a more refined nature than those individuals employed in occupations which demanded less training in the formal or academic sense (13:77-79). White (30) and Thomas (28) support these findings. Jordan conducted a study dealing with how leisure time activities differed from one occupation to another. The study investigated the professions of sociologists, attorneys, and physicists. He concluded that people employed in one of these professions engaged in leisure time activities as a participant or spectator more frequently than the general public (12:296).

Reissman investigated class, leisure, and social participation by using the three common variables--income, occupation, and education. He found that regardless of the variable used to appraise class position, the higher class groups showed a higher degree of participation (23:180). In only two cases did this pattern differ. Time spent in hobbies showed a slight difference, with the low occupation group indulging more and all of the lower class groups spending more time viewing television and listening to the radio (23:180).

Burdge, in his study relating occupational prestige levels and leisure activities, used chi-square to test for significant differences between participation in a specific activity and levels of occupational prestige (4:265). Burdge found that people who attained or were in the higher prestige classes engaged in a greater diversity of leisure activities (4:272).

Gerstle examined occupation in a comparative structural context. He stated:

> . . . the contrast between occupations all in a similar social stratum indicate that the crucial explanatory factor is that of the occupational milieu--consisting of the setting of the work situation, the nature of the work performed, and the norms derived from occupational reference groups--which allows, dictates or is conducive to particular patterns of behavior (8:67).

Hendee gave an illustration of how an individual's occupational milieu may affect outdoor recreation. Hendee feels that those occupations which reflect the rural segment of our population, such as farming, logging and mining, which are based on making a profit by consuming natural resources, may have a detrimental influence on outdoor recreation. Such a utilitarian concept may carry over into and advance an exploitive or abusive attitude toward natural recreation (10:337).

On the other hand, urban occupations which are not based on making a profit by exploiting the natural environment may have an opposite reaction and enhance an individual's appreciation toward nature and outdoor recreation (10:337). The previous example presents some idea as to what Gerstle was suggesting.

White hypothesized that leisure activities are chosen on the grounds of belonging to a particular social class while young. This situation is reinforced as one gets older. To test this hypothesis, White, in a study titled, "Social Class Differences in the Uses of Leisure," used chi-square to test for differences in social classes. White concluded that as people mature and become ingrained

into the ways of the class to which they belong, they select activities which are harmonious and agreeable to their class (30:204). This study may lend support to the theory professed by Burch and Wenger (3) and Hendee (9) which suggests that activities learned and pleasantly associated with during youth tend to be attractive during an individual's mature years.

Although the way a person uses his leisure can identify his social position, Kaplan believes it is becoming a less significant aspect. Due to travel, mass media, education, and other forms of leisure, no longer can a person's use of leisure reflect occupation or other class criteria. Kaplan suggests that studies of a homogeneous group within a larger population may prove more pertinent. Such studies may discover that in subcultures uses of leisure time may pass through customary indexes of social position (14:93).

Kaplan concludes that:

> . . . the leisure-time actions of man somehow stem from one or a combination of three chief sources:
>
> 1. The groups to which we belong and whose control and norms bear upon us.
>
> 2. The culture into which we happen to be born.
>
> 3. The limitations and potentials of our bodies and minds (14:54).

THE QUESTIONNAIRE TECHNIQUE

A substantial portion of this study dealt with determining the community's perceptions, evaluations, and aspirations concerning recreation areas, facilities and programs. Due to the nature of this study, the use of a

questionnaire was felt to be the most suitable tool for gathering data. The use of this technique was expounded on by Seltiz and others:

> . Questioning is particularly suited to obtaining information about what a person knows, believes or expects, feels or wants, intends or does or has done, and about his explanations or reasons for any of the preceeding (25:243).

Another extremely important consideration was that of obtaining socio-economic and demographic data needed to test the major hypothesis of the study. Skager and Weinberg indicate that a questionnaire may indeed procure a substantial amount of information regarding such information (27:115).

At first glance the questionnaire appears to be a simple and quick method of gathering pertinent information. This assumption has led to widespread abuse of the questionnaire by individuals who lacked knowledge of the technique for its development and use. Some of the more common abuses of the questionnaire are: (1) the length and complicated form of construction which leads to a time consuming effort to complete the questionnaire, (2) requesting information which can be obtained from more readily available sources, and (3) vaguely worded questions (2:143). Additional abuses of the questionnaire technique include: (1) the inclusion of unimportant questions, (2) promises and commitments left unfulfilled, (3) the asking of ambiguous questions, (4) questions favoring the respondent, and (5) failure to motivate a response (24:113).

Robb and Turney in discussing the advantages and limitations of the questionnaire as a data gathering instrument point out that the questionnaire is more economical to administer than the interview. In addition, respondents have a

greater feeling of maintaining their anonymity (29:130).

The major limitation of the mailed questionnaire is that of minimal return. Burton suggests that a response rate of between thirty and fifty percent is usual for a self-administered survey (5:45), while Turney and Robb indicate that a twenty percent return of questionnaires is borderline for use in a study. This is compounded if there is reason to believe the sample of returns show bias (29:130).

Other disadvantages of the questionnaire as opposed to the interview technique are pointed out by Skager and Weinberg. For example, (1) confusing questions cannot be clarified, (2) the questionnaire is impersonal and may not illicit responses as a personal interview, and, (3) the questionnaire cannot observe how an individual feels at the time he is filling it out (27:118).

Wiersma discussed several criteria which can be helpful to the researcher in constructing a questionnaire. He suggested that ambiguous questions be omitted. In addition, the researcher should avoid questions which may be misconstrued from the intended meaning, along with the elimination of personally offensive questions. Questions should also coincide with the subject's informational background and the questionnaire design should facilitate data tabulation. For open-ended responses, the researcher should leave enough space for the extent of the intended response. A pilot study should also be conducted in order to alleviate ambiguities and misunderstandings. From the pilot study, necessary adjustments can be made on the final form of the questionnaire (32:279-80). Best recommended that the questionnaire should arouse the interest of the

respondent and that it should progress from general to more specific responses (2:151-2). Turney and Robb compiled a list of criteria which would be helpful to the researcher in constructing the questionnaire:

1. Each question should be relevant and useful.

2. Each question or statement should be written as clearly and as concisely as possible.

3. Qualitative terms that may be interpreted in different ways (such as "good" or "bad," "seldom" or "often") should be avoided.

4. When choices are offered, they should be simple and easy to make.

5. Questions should be asked in such a way that the respondents will not find them offensive or objectionable.

6. The items should be phrased to elicit the required depth of the response.

7. Only enough items should be included to cover all of the important areas of inquiry.

8. Grammar and spelling should be correct.

9. The items should be stated in such a way as to avoid biased responses.

10. Key words in questions should be underlined (29:132).

Rummel also compiled an extensive list of criteria to be used in the construction of a questionnaire. Some of the more important factors not mentioned previously are: questions should be constructed so that a response can be ascertained from a simple check mark; the questionnaire should alleviate the respondent of as much complex thinking as possible; opinion questions should be avoided unless specifically required (24:125-26).

As has been stated earlier, the major drawback of the questionnaire survey is the problem of nonresponse; to help remedy this problem there are certain guides to follow. According to Wiersma, an attractive questionnaire will be more appealing to the respondent. It is also mandatory to familiarize the respondent with the questionnaire. This important phase can be carried out by use of a cover letter (32:280-81).

A cover letter should be to the point and the purpose and the value of the questionnaire should be outlined. If at all possible an endorsement from someone associated with the respondents would improve the number of returns. Also, each respondent should have the feeling that his response is significant. In addition, the confidentiality of all responses should be stressed (29:280-81). Rummel adds that the use of return envelopes and postage will yield a higher questionnaire return (24:147). Rummel also states that, "Unless a researcher uses some type of follow-up techniques to solicit response, he is often likely to receive an insufficient return of the completed questionnaires (24:148-49)." Turney and Robb feel that a follow-up letter along with a second copy of the questionnaire may be necessary. They also state that a telephone call or telegram may be used to encourage the return of a questionnaire (29:133). Timeliness is another concern that should be taken into consideration. Researchers should avoid sending questionnaires which will arrive during the recipients' busy periods. The timing of the study should also coincide as close as possible to the phenomena being observed in order to generate greater interest (24:150).

In spite of what instrument is used to gather information, the findings are only as correct as the data are reliable and valid (27:125). The questionnaire, despite its weakness and bad reputation, can give reliable and valid data if certain prescribed criteria are met in its construction. Whitney cites a score card to be used for evaluating the reliability and validity of a questionnaire (31:139). The criteria are:

a. Is the questionnaire adequately sponsored?

b. Is the purpose of the study frankly stated, and is it one which calls for a reply under the policy set up for dealing with questionnaires?

c. Is the questionnaire on a worthy educational topic?

d. Is the questionnaire well organized?

e. Are the questions clearly and briefly worded?

f. Can most of the questions be briefly answered with a check mark or a fact or figure, and is the number of questions requiring extensive subjective replies kept to a minimum?

g. Is the information requested not available elsewhere, and obtainable only through questionnaire?

h. Is the questionnaire set up in proper mechanical form?

i. Are the demands of the questionnaire reasonable?

j. Is a summary of results or other proper return promised respondents (20:6)?

It can be concluded that the use of the questionnaire technique, if properly constructed and administered, can bring valuable and worthwhile results to the investigator.

Chapter III

BASIC PROCEDURES FOR THE STUDY

NATURE OF INFORMATION SOUGHT

The intent of this study was to investigate recreation preferences and participation rates of selected citizens of Cut Bank, Montana. Specifically, the study investigated 454 randomly selected residents of Cut Bank, Montana, with respect to (1) rate of participation in recreation activities, (2) with whom they generally participated when engaged in specific recreation activities, (3) distance (in miles) usually traveled to participate in specific recreation activities, (4) ascertaining barriers which may have prevented or retarded participation in specific recreational activities, (5) perceptions, evaluations, and aspirations concerning recreation programs, facilities, and administration, (6) participation rates in recreation activities in relation to specific socioeconomic characteristics, and (7) respondents' recommendations for planning programs, facilities and administration which are attractive, pleasurable and satisfying to the community.

To gather the necessary information needed for the study, a questionnaire was devised (see Appendix B). The questionnaire was divided into five divisions. The first portion of the questionnaire pertained to recreation facilities, programming and administration. The purpose of these questions was to discover

how the residents perceived and evaluated recreation programs, facilities and administration. Questions were also aimed at determining what aspirations the citizens of Cut Bank had in regard to recreation program development, recreation facilities development and administration of recreation. The remaining sections of the questionnaire dealt with socioeconomic data, specifically, occupation, income, and education. With this information, relationships between socioeconomic characteristics were made in regard to participation in various recreational activities. Such comparisons were of interest since they could possibly identify some of the factors which account for high and low participation rates in recreation activities.

After being developed, the questionnaire was submitted to the author's advisor for critical evaluation. The questionnaire was then revised following the advisor's suggestions and then subjected to a pilot study involving graduate students at the University of Montana. The main purpose of the pilot study was to determine: (1) the average length of time it would take to complete the questionnaire, (2) if the questions were ambiguous or hard to decipher, and (3) if the information could be coded, programmed and analyzed by the University of Montana Computer Center. The questionnaire was then submitted once more to the writer's advisor for further suggestions, recommendations, and revisions.

PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTING DATA

Ten percent of the Cut Bank area population (based on the 1970 census) was randomly selected for participation in the study. The participants were selected by using the Cut Bank section of the 1973 Great Falls and North Central Montana Telephone Director and a special 1973 directory listing rural residents who were not listed in the major telephone directory. A number was assigned to each name in the telephone book which listed a residential telephone number. Subjects were then selected by using a table of random numbers.[2]

The names of all selected subjects in this study were coded numerically in order that follow-up procedures could be conducted concerning those not returning the questionnaires in the alloted time. Prior to the distribution of the questionnaire, information regarding the purpose of the study was distributed to the local newspapers for publicity. It was hoped that through such publicity the residents would accept the questionnaire more readily and that a higher rate of return would result.

The questionnaire was then mailed to each of the randomly selected subjects with a letter of introduction explaining the purpose of the study (see Appendix A). The purpose of the letter was to point out possible benefits to be derived from a study of this nature, and requested complete cooperation in filling out and returning the questionnaire. Enclosed in this package was a stamped,

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[2] The specific procedures followed and the Table of Random Numbers used may be found in the text, "Basic Statistical Methods: Third Edition," by Downie and Heath, p. 159 and in Appendix N.

self-addressed envelope. The completed questionnaire was to be forwarded to a postal box number at the Cut Bank Post Office.

It was hoped that by involving the residents of the Cut Bank community a larger questionnaire return rate would be generated. Therefore, the Cut Bank senior high school administration and a number of responsible students selected by the administration aided in the follow-up procedures. Each of the selected students were responsible for a specific number of individual subjects who received the questionnaire. It was the student's responsibility to see that those subjects assigned to him returned the questionnaire within the alloted two weeks time. If the subject was delinquent in returning the questionnaire within the prescribed time, the student called to remind the subject of the importance of completing and returning the questionnaire as soon as possible.

ORGANIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

To test the hypotheses, the chi-square test of independence was applied to determine if the independent variables being tested were related to participation rates in specific recreation activity groupings. The independent variables tested consisted of: (1) income range, (2) occupation classification, and (3) extent of education attained; while the dependent variable consisted of participation rates in a series of recreation activities categorized into four separate groups. The categories arbitrarily consisted of:

Group I. Recreation activities which are commonly participated in most frequently during the seasons of spring, summer and fall:

Picnicking
Camping
Hiking
Horseback Riding
Hunting
Canoeing (Rafting)
Swimming
Boating
Water Skiing
Fishing
Bicycling
Walking for pleasure
Driving for pleasure

Group II. Recreation activities which are common to the winter season:

Ice Fishing
Alpine Skiing
Cross Country Skiing
Snowshowing
Ice Skating
Snowmobiling

Group III. Recreation activities commonly classified as active sports and games:

Tennis
Golf
Horseshoes
Softball (participant)
Basketball (participant)
Football (participant)
Baseball (participant)
Volleyball (participant)
Rodeo (participant)
Wrestling (participant)
Dancing (square)
Dancing (social)

Group IV. Activities considered to be inactive hobbies or recreation of a passive nature:

Softball (spectator)
Basketball (spectator)
Football (spectator)
Baseball (spectator)
Volleyball (spectator)
Rodeo (spectator)
Wrestling (spectator)
Music (choral)
Music (instrument)
Attending Plays & Concerts
Playing Cards
Attending Movies
Attending Parties
Reading
Listening to records
Listening to radio
Chess
Photography
Watching T.V.
Ceramics
Painting
Needle Craft
Sculpturing
Dressmaking
Woodworking
Car Maintenance
Home Puttering

To facilitate the analysis of the independent variables they were arbitrarily categorized as follows:

Attained Level of Education:	(1)	1st - 8th grade
	(2)	9th - 12th grade
	(3)	College
	(4)	Graduate school
Occupational Classification:	(1)	Housewife
	(2)	Agriculture
	(3)	Semi-skilled or unskilled
	(4)	Clerical and sales
	(5)	Skilled laborer
	(6)	Professional, semiprofessional, or managerial
Yearly Income:	(1)	under $3,000
	(2)	$3,000 - $4,999
	(3)	$5,000 - $7,499
	(4)	$7,500 - $9,999
	(5)	$10,000 and more

The chi square test of independence was then applied to these data to determine if there was a significant difference between the respondents' participation rate for each category of recreation activities and the independent variables outlined above. This test is applied when testing hypotheses concerning the significance of the difference of the responses of two or more groups to a variable of one type or another (7:197).

Chi square is calculated by using the formula

$$X^2 = \Sigma \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

, wherein E denotes the expected frequency, while O denotes the observed frequency (7:198).

Chi square tells if there really is a relationship between the independent and dependent variables by comparing the observed or attained results with those expected on the basis of chance.

The null hypothesis tested was that no significant relationship existed between the independent variables cited and the participation rates of the Cut Bank residents. If the chi square was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, the null hypothesis was rejected. A significant chi square value indicated that a relationship did exist between the variables tested.

If the chi square value was found not to be significant, the null hypothesis was retained and it was concluded that no relationship existed between the two variables being tested.

A total of twelve chi square calculations were made, of which eight were found to be significant at the five percent level of confidence.

If a significant chi square was indicated, the directional test of gamma was applied when appropriate in order to determine degree of relationship. Gamma is calculated by using the formula $\gamma = \frac{Ns - Nr}{Ns + Nr}$, wherein Ns represents the number of pairs of cases having the same order on both variables, while Nr denotes the number of pairs of cases having the reverse order on both variables (19:282). Gamma (γ) is a statistical test which measures association. Specifically, gamma measures the degree of relationship between one variable and another (19:279). When interpreting gamma, there is a numerical value and a sign which is either positive (+) or negative (-).

> The numerical value of gamma represents the degree of association, while the sign represents the association as predominatly negative or positive. A positive sign indicates that the variables increase together, whereas a negative sign indicates that, as one variable increases, the other decreases (19 :288).

In the interpretation of gamma it should be noted that the value of gamma may fluctuate between a - 1.0 to a + 1.0 (19:288).

Chapter IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

THE ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire used in this study was devised in such a manner so as to determine the Cut Bank, Montana residents' uses of free time, their attitudes toward the development of recreation facilities, their willingness to cooperate in the construction of such facilities, and the recreational needs and preferences of the total community.

The questionnaire was mailed to 454 randomly selected residents of the general population of the area. Of the 454 questionnaires, 136 or 30 percent of the total sample were returned. It is from these returns that the tabled data for this part of the thesis were devised.

It should be pointed out that there are several occasions wherein the table percentages presented in this chapter do not total one hundred percent. This was not an error in the table, but rather was an indication that the thirty percent of the random sample which did respond to the questionnaire did not respond to that question.

Demographic Data

The first section of the questionnaire deals with demographic data concerning the respondents. Specifically, the demographic data is related to the

respondents' sex, the level of education attained, present occupation and the total yearly family income of the respondent.

Inspection of the demographic data related to the sex of the respondent revealed that male respondents rather substantially predominated over the female respondents. Specifically, the data revealed that ninety-one males responded as opposed to thirty-three females. In terms of percentages, 69.9 percent of the respondents were male, while the female respondents comprised only 24.3 percent.

The following tables deal with level of education attained, present occupation, and the total yearly family income of the respondent.

Table 1 presents the highest level of education attained by the respondents.

Table 1

The Highest Level of Education Attained by the Respondents

Level of Attained Education	Number	Percent
1 - 8 Grade	8	5.9
9 - 12 Grade	70	51.5
College	34	25.0
Graduate School	14	10.3
Total	126	92.7

The responses shown in Table 1 indicate that the respondents were primarily high school educated. Of the respondents, 25 percent were college educated, and 10.3 percent had gone on to graduate school, while 5.9 percent of the respondents received only a grade school education.

Table 2 presents the classification of the respondents by their present occupation.

Table 2

Classification of the Respondents by Present Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percent
Professional & Managerial	46	33.8
Other	21	15.4
Skilled Labor	15	11.0
Agriculture	12	8.8
Service	10	7.4
Housewife	9	6.6
Semi-skilled & Unskilled	7	5.1
Clerical & Sales	6	4.4
Total	126	92.5

Examination of the data in Table 2 revealed that 33.8 percent of the respondents were classified in a professional, semiprofessional, or managerial type of occupation. It can be noted in Table 2 that this response was significantly higher than all the other classifications of occupations.

Table 3 presents the total yearly family income of the respondents.

Table 3

Total Yearly Family Income of Respondents

Families' Total Yearly Income	Number	Percent
$3,000	7	5.1
$3,000 - $4,999	4	2.9
$5,000 - $7,499	13	13.2
$7,500 - $9,999	29	21.3
$10,000	68	50.0
Total	121	92.5

Data in Table 3 revealed that 50 percent of the respondents had a yearly income which exceeded $10,000, while 21.3 percent had a yearly family income between $7,500 and $9,999. Of the total percent of the respondents, only eight percent had a yearly family income which fell below $5,000.

Free Time Uses and Expenditures

One section of the questionnaire dealt with the recreational pursuits of the Cut Bank citizenry. Specifically, questions were asked relating to the number of hours spent weekly pursuing various categories of recreational activities, the amount of money spent weekly on recreation, and the percentage of weekly income spent on recreation. The data related to these questions is found in Tables 4 through 6.

Table 4 presents the responses of the Cut Bank residents regarding the total number of hours per week engaged in recreational pursuits and work related activities.

Table 4

The Total Hours Per Week Engaged in Recreational Pursuits and Work Related Activities by the Cut Bank Residents

Hrs. per Wk. Participated	Sports & Hobbies		Clubs or Organizations		Social Activities		Commercial Recreation		Work	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 2 Hrs.	38	27.9	52	38.2	38	27.9	32	23.5	11	8.1
3 - 5 Hrs.	34	25.0	22	16.2	29	21.3	12	8.8	12	8.8
6 - 10 Hrs.	30	22.1	5	3.7	5	3.7	2	1.5	18	13.2
11 - 15 Hrs.	2	1.5	1	.7	1	.7	2	1.5	10	7.4
16 hrs.	6	4.4	1	.7	1	.7	6	4.4	46	33.8
Total	110	80.9	81	59.5	74	54.3	54	39.7	97	72.3

It can be noted in Table 4 that the respondents spent their greatest amount of time engaged in work. Over one-third of the respondents (33.8 percent) spent sixteen or more hours a week in work related activities.

In terms of the amount of time spent in leisure time activities, sports and hobbies were the most sought after recreation pursuits, with 80.9 percent of the respondents participating in such activities at least one hour per week.

It can be seen that 52 respondents, or 38.2 percent, engaged in a club or organization type activity between one and two hours per week. Sports and hobbies and social activities both had 38 respondents, or 27.9 percent engaging in those activities between one and two hours. Commercial recreation had 23.5 percent of the respondents engaging between one and two hours per week.

Upon inspection of the three to five hours of participation per week category, sports and hobbies had the highest percentage of respondents, with 25.0 percent of the respondents. Sports and hobbies were followed by social activities, with 21.3 percent of the respondents spending from three to five hours per week engaged in that type of activity.

In the category of six to ten hours of weekly participation, sports and hobbies again had the highest percentage of respondents, with 22.1 percent of the respondents engaging in that type of activity.

It can also be noticed in Table 4 that participation in all activities dropped off rapidly as the hours of participation per week category increased.

Respondents weekly expenditures for recreation are shown in Table 5. Expenditures included such things as cost of recreational travel, fees and charges for recreational events and purchases of recreational equipment.

Table 5

Weekly Expenditures for Recreation Activities
by Respondents of Cut Bank Survey

Weekly Expenditure	Number	Percent
$ 1.00	14	10.3
2.00 - 2.99	13	9.6
3.00 - 4.99	17	12.5
5.00 - 7.99	36	26.5
8.00 - 11.99	20	14.7
12.00 or more	27	19.9
Total	127	93.5

Table 5 revealed that the weekly expenditures for recreation were highest in the $5.00 to $7.99 category, with a total of 26.5 percent of those answering the questionnaire responding to that category. However, on closer scrutiny, Table 5 revealed that over 60 percent of the total respondents spend $5.00 or more a week on recreation, while almost 20 percent spent $12.00 or more. This reflects that a rather substantial sum of money is spent on recreational pursuits by many people.

The percent of weekly income spent on recreational pursuits by the respondents is shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Percent of Weekly Income Spent on Recreation by the Respondents

Percent of Income Spent on Recreation	Number	Percent
5	77	56.6
6 - 10	37	27.2
11 - 15	6	4.4
16 - 20	4	2.9
21 - 30	3	2.2
30		
Total	127	93.3

Examination of Table 6 shows that 56.6 percent of the respondents spend less than five percent of their weekly income on recreation, while a substantial portion of the respondents (27.2 percent) spend from five to 10 percent of their weekly income on some form of recreation. It can also be noted that only 13 percent spent more than 10 percent of their total weekly income on recreation.

Areas and Facilities

Another portion of the questionnaire dealt with recreational areas and facilities. Several types of recreational areas and facilities were suggested to respondents for possible future development and/or incorporation into the total recreation program. These facilities included indoor swimming pool, outdoor swimming pool, athletic fields, tennis courts, ice skating rinks, community center building, and city parks. Respondents were asked which area or facility they felt most urgently required development, which area or facility was used by the citizenry to the greatest extent, and how they felt toward the adequacy of the present recreation facilities. Responses to these questions are shown in Tables 7 through 9.

Table 7 presents the Cut Bank residents' responses regarding the one recreation area or facility they perceived as most urgently requiring development. The table reveals that 33.1 percent of the respondents perceived a community center building as the one facility which was most urgently required. Of the total sample, 25.7 percent responded to some type of swimming pool as being the next type of facility most urgently needing development (indoor slightly preferred over an outdoor swimming pool). The facility which ranked third in preference for development was an athletic field which had 11.0 percent of the total responses. The development of city parks, ice skating rink, and tennis courts were not perceived as needing urgent development by the majority of the respondents.

Table 7

Cut Bank Residents' Responses Regarding the One Recreational Facility They Felt most Urgently Required Development

Facility	Number	Percent
Community Center	45	33.1
Indoor Pool	21	15.4
Athletic Field	15	11.0
Outdoor Pool	14	10.3
City Park	7	5.1
Ice Rink	6	4.4
Tennis Courts	4	2.9
Total	112	82.2

The responses of the residents of Cut Bank concerning the one recreation area or facility within the city which is used to the greatest extent are presented in Table 8.

It can be noticed in Table 8 that 21.3 percent of the respondents believed that school gymnasiums were the facilities most used by the people within the city of Cut Bank. Athletic fields (11.8 percent), playgrounds (14.0 percent), and the swimming pool (8.8 percent) ranked second, third, and fourth, respectively, and received a relatively equal number of responses.

Table 8

Responses of the Residents Concerning the One Recreation Area or Facility Which is Used by the People to the Greatest Extent

Facility	Number	Percent
School Gymnasiums	29	21.3
Playgrounds & Parks	19	14.0
Athletic Fields	16	11.8
Other	15	11.0
Swimming Pool	12	8.8
Tennis Courts	5	3.7
School Classrooms	4	2.9
Total	90	73.5

Table 9 presents the responses of the residents of Cut Bank concerning their feelings towards the adequacy of the present recreation facilities.

Inspection of the data in Table 9 reveals a substantial number of respondents (48.5 percent) who felt that the present recreation facilities in Cut Bank did not meet the needs of the people. Those respondents feeling that the facilities met the needs of the people comprised 27.2 percent of the total response. Few respondents viewed the recreation facilities of Cut Bank as quite adequate (11.0 percent) or excellent (1.5 percent).

Table 9

Percentage of Responses of the Residents of Cut Bank Concerning How They Felt Toward the Adequacy of the Present Recreation Facilities

Adequacy of Present Recreation Facilities	Number	Percent
Excellent	2	1.5
Quite Adequate	15	11.0
Meet the needs	37	27.2
Do not meet the needs	66	48.5
Total	120	88.2

Program

A section of the survey instrument asked several questions related to the respondents' awareness of the availability of organized programs in the community of Cut Bank.

Table 10 deals with the respondents' awareness of the availability of organized recreation programs in the city of Cut Bank. Upon examination of the data in this table it can be seen that a large majority of respondents (67.6 percent) believed that there were organized programs requiring individual recreation leadership, such as tennis lessons, swimming lessons, arts and crafts classes, etc.

Table 10

Responses of the Residents of Cut Bank Concerning their Awareness of the Availability of Organized Programs in the City of Cut Bank

Availability of Program in Community	Responses Regarding Program Areas: Face-to-Face Leadership in Organized Recreation		Opportunities for Small Group Involvement		Opportunities for Large Group Participation	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Available	92	67.6	76	55.9	82	60.3
Unavailable	12	8.8	18	13.2	23	16.9
Do Not Know	25	18.4	35	25.7	24	17.6
Total	129	94.8	129	94.8	129	94.8

While 55.9 percent of the respondents were aware of small group involvement opportunities, such as card playing clubs, arts and crafts clubs, a rather substantial percentage of the respondents (25.7 percent) did not feel such programs were available.

Organized recreation programs which provided opportunities for large group participation (e.g., folk dancing, baseball, etc.) exhibited a greater chance of being known than those program areas affording small group involvement or direct individual leadership.

The respondents' perceptions of whether recreation programs were available on an equal basis for both male and female participants revealed that slightly more than one-third of the respondents (36.8 percent) believed that recreation programs

were available on an equal basis. Of the remaining respondents, 37.5 felt that recreation programs were not available on an equal basis. Further, 20.6 percent of the respondents did not know if recreation programs were available on an equal basis.

In examining membership in organizations that provide recreation opportunities (i.e., church groups, bowling leagues, Knights of Columbus, Lions, Boy Scouts) it was revealed that 69.9 percent of the respondents were not active members of any organization within a religious group, while 22.1 percent of the respondents did belong to some type of organization within a religious group.

Upon analysis of the information regarding active membership in community organizations and clubs, it was found that fifty-six respondents, or 41.2 percent were active members in a community organization or club, while sixty-nine or 50.7 percent of the respondents were not active members in a community organization or club.

Table 11 deals with age groups that the respondents perceived as having the most organized recreation opportunities available to them in Cut Bank. It is easy to discern, by viewing this table, that organized recreation opportunities were perceived by the respondents as lacking for all ages except those between the ages of six through eighteen. These obvious findings may likely be attributed to the fact that those children between the ages of six and eighteen are of school age.

Table 11

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Age Groups they Believed Had the Most Organized Recreation Opportunities Available

Age	Number	Percent
1 - 5	7	5.1
6 - 12	54	39.7
13 - 18	33	24.3
19 - 25	4	2.9
26 - 54	9	6.6
55 - plus	4	2.9
All of above	9	6.6
None of above	1	.7
Total	121	88.8

Table 12 deals with the age groups that the respondents perceived as having the greatest need for more adequate recreation opportunities. It may be seen that 27.9 percent, or almost one-third of the respondents perceived that thirteen through eighteen year olds had the greatest need for recreation opportunities. Most of the remaining age categories received a relatively equal number of responses. The only two age groups falling below the average were the one through five year old age group, where only 5.9 percent of the respondents felt there was a great need for more adequate recreation; and the fifty-five year old

age group, where only 2.9 percent of the respondents felt that they had the greatest need for more adequate recreation opportunities. These findings may be offset by the fact that there was a high response rate indicating that all age groups needed more adequate recreation opportunities.

Table 12

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Age Groups They Believed Had the Greatest Need for More Adequate Recreation Opportunities

Age	Number	Percent
1 - 5	8	5.9
6 - 12	14	10.3
13 - 18	38	27.9
19 - 25	23	16.9
26 - 54	14	10.3
55 - plus	4	2.9
All of Above	16	11.8
None of Above	5	3.7
Total	122	89.7

Tables 13 and 14 examined the respondents' perceptions regarding emphasis and the adequacy of the number of recreation programs offered throughout the year. Table 13 dealt specifically with the responses of the Cut Bank residents concerning programs that they felt needed more emphasis. Examination of this table reveals that 23.5 percent of the respondents felt the need for more emphasis on outdoor recreation programs. Sports and games was second behind outdoor recreation with 21.3 percent of the respondents feeling a need for more emphasis in that category.

It should be noted that no one category was dominant in regard to the numbers of responses received and that opinions were well divided among the respondents, indicating a possible need in all of the areas.

Table 13

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Programs that They Felt Needed More Emphasis

Program	Number	Percent
Outdoor Recreation	32	23.5
Sports/Games	29	21.3
Performing Arts	21	15.4
Special Events	18	13.2
Other	11	8.1
Arts/Crafts	9	6.6
Total	120	88.1

The responses of the Cut Bank residents concerning programs which they felt needed less emphasis are shown in Table 14. Upon analysis of this information, the category of sports and games was replied to most often with 18.4 percent of the responses. The response indicated that outdoor recreation and arts and crafts did not need less emphasis since these two categories received only .7 percent of the total responses.

It should be noted that only 37.8 percent of the population responded to this question. It may therefore be likely that the majority of respondents felt that no program needed less emphasis. This adds more significance to the preceding table and the fact that the respondents saw a need in all the areas for additional recreational programming.

Table 14

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Recreation Programs That They Felt Needed Less Emphasis

Program	Number	Percent
Sports/Games	25	18.4
Other	11	8.1
Performing Arts	8	5.9
Special Events	6	4.4
Arts/Crafts	1	
Outdoor Recreation	1	
Total	52	37.8

When the respondents were asked the question, "Do you feel an adequate number of recreation programs are offered throughout the year?" the data revealed rather significantly that programs offered throughout the year were perceived as inadequate by the majority of the Cut Bank residents. Only 22.1 percent or thirty of the respondents felt programs were adequate throughout the year, as opposed to 64.0 percent or eighty-seven of the respondents who felt programs offered throughout the year were inadequate.

Analysis of the data regarding the seasonal need for more recreation programming revealed that a majority of respondents (33.1 percent) showed a preference for more programming during the winter season. The need for winter programs was closely followed by the need for summer programs, which accumulated 25.7 percent of the responses. The need for spring programming received 16.2 percent of the responses, while the need for fall programming dropped rather drastically to 3.7 percent.

Administration

Due to the fact that so many agencies sponsor or in some way facilitate sponsorship of recreation in the Cut Bank area, respondents were asked to indicate which agencies provided adequate services and which agencies did not. Table 15 presents the responses of the Cut Bank residents regarding this question.

Examination of the table reveals that 11 percent of the respondents rated the school board as doing an excellent job in respect to administration of recreation programs. The city park department was seen as doing an excellent job in

Table 15

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Adequacy With Which Certain Agencies Were Providing Recreation for the People of Cut Bank

Rating	City Park Dept.		School Board		County Govt.		Service Clubs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Excellent	14	10.3	15	11.0	7	5.1	7	5.1
Good	44	32.4	39	28.7	20	14.7	14	10.3
Average	31	22.8	43	31.6	32	23.5	32	23.5
Below Average	20	14.7	10.	7.4	27	19.9	5	3.7
Poor	10	7.4	10	7.4	24	17.6	5	3.7
Total	119	87.6	117	86.1	110	80.8	63	46.3

administrating recreation for the people in Cut Bank by 10.3 percent of the respondents, while only 5.1 percent of the respondents rated the county government as doing an excellent job in the administration of recreation programs. Service clubs were seen as doing an excellent job by only 5.1 percent of the respondents. Upon closer examination of Table 15, it can be seen that ninety-seven respondents, or 71.3 percent, viewed the school board as average or above in respect to administering recreation programs. The city park department followed with eighty-nine respondents, or 65.5 percent, viewing that agency as doing at least an average or better job in administering recreation programs. The county government was

viewed by fifty-nine respondents, or 43.4 percent, as doing an average or better job, while only fifty-three respondents, or 38.9 percent, saw the service clubs as doing an average or better job in respect to administration of recreation programs.

Table 16 presents the respondents' opinions regarding their preferences for the one agency which could best develop and administer a recreation program.

Table 16

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Their Preferences for the One Local Agency Which Could Best Develop and Administer a Recreation Program

Agency Preferred	Number	Percent
Combination School/Community Recreation Department	45	33.1
Combination Park/Recreation Department	41	30.1
Separate Recreation Department	18	13.2
Separate Park Department	4	2.9
School Board	4	2.9
Total	116	85.1

Table 16 indicates a majority of respondents favored either a combined school and community recreation department (33.1 percent) or a combined park and recreation department (30.1 percent). A separate recreation department received 13.2 percent of the responses, with minimal support for a separate park department (2.9 percent) or school board administered program (2.9 percent).

Financing

The questionnaire asked respondents their opinions regarding possible methods of financing recreation areas and facilities. They were also asked the extent to which they would personally contribute in order to alleviate the cost of financing such an undertaking. The findings to these questions are shown in Tables 17 and 18.

Analysis of the information contained in Table 17 reveals that the one method of financing recreation areas and facilities which met with the greatest approval was citizen contributions. Of the 82.3 percent of the population responding to this category, 56.6 percent of the respondents whole-heartedly approved of citizen contributions, while only a total of .7 percent were somewhat opposed to this technique. There were no respondents strongly opposed to this technique. Service club contributions, concession revenues, fund raising, and grants met with similar approval.

Of the 80.1 percent of the population responding to taxes as a method of financing recreation areas and facilities, 20.6 percent were strongly opposed and 19.1 percent somewhat opposed.

Table 17

Cut Bank Residents' Opinions Regarding Possible Methods of Financing Recreation Areas and Facilities

Extent of Approval	Methods of Financing Recreation Areas & Facilities: Fund Raising	Citizen Contributions	Service Club Contributions	Taxes	Grants	Concession Revenues	Special Assessments	Bonds
Whole-Heartedly Approve	50.0%	56.6%	55.9%	8.1%	47.8%	44.1%	10.3%	14.7%
Somewhat Approve	19.1%	16.2%	17.6%	23.5%	14.7%	22.1%	19.1%	21.3%
Indifferent	8.1%	6.6%	6.6%	8.8%	10.3%	9.6%	16.9%	16.2%
Somewhat Opposed	4.4%	2.2%	.7%	19.1%	2.9%	2.9%	10.3%	13.2%
Strongly Opposed	6.7%	.7%	--	20.6%	2.2%	- -	19.9%	11.8%
Total	88.3%	82.3%	80.8%	80.1%	77.9%	77.7%	76.5%	77.2%

Financing recreation areas and facilities through bonds received significant support, while opinion toward special assessments was rather mixed. Out of a total response of 76.5 percent, those who approved a special assessment totaled 39.4 percent, while those who were either somewhat or strongly opposed totaled 40.2 percent. Those respondents who were indifferent to special assessments totaled 16.9 percent.

Table 18 represents the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning ways they would be willing to contribute personally in order to alleviate the cost of financing recreation areas and facilities.

Table 18

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Ways They Would Be Willing To Contribute in Order To Alleviate the Cost of Financing Recreation Areas & Facilities

Type of Contribution	Number	Percent
Time (committee work)	58	42.6
Cash Donation	23	16.9
Manpower for Construction	22	16.2
Materials for Construction	5	3.7
Other	1	.7
None of the Above	1	.7
Total	123	90.4

It may be seen in Table 18 that a majority of respondents were willing to make a personal contribution of some kind to help defray expenses of financing recreation areas and facilities. Time in the form of committee work received 42.6 percent of the responses and far outdistanced the next type of personal contribution. A cash donation of one dollar or more ranked second and received 16.9 percent of the responses, closely followed by manpower for construction with 16.2 percent of the responses.

Contributions of tools and/or equipment and contributions of materials for construction received very little support, with only 9.6 percent and 3.7 percent of the respondents supporting these techniques, respectively.

Popularity of Specific Recreational Pursuits

A portion of the questionnaire dealt with the popularity of the individual recreational pursuits found in group activities I through IV. The popularity of each specific pursuit was based on one or more days of participation. The data from which this table was compiled may be found in Appendix C.

Table 19 lists the twenty most popular recreational pursuits found in group activities I through IV, based on one or more days of participation.

It is of interest to note in this table that the recreation pursuits most participated in fell into the categories considered either to be of an inactive or passive nature or that of outdoor recreation. It also can be seen that the most popular recreational pursuits were not programmed activities but rather those activities which needed no type of formal programming and/or leadership.

Table 19

Popularity of Recreational Pursuits Based on
One or More Days of Participation

	Recreational Pursuit	Percent
1	Watching T.V.	84.5
2	Reading	79.4
3	Listening to Radio	79.4
4	Picnicking	75.7
5	Driving for Pleasure	69.8
6	Listening to Records	68.3
7	Home Puttering	63.9
8	Attending Parties	60.3
9	Playing Cards	58.9
10	Dancing (social)	56.7
11	Camping	56.6
12	Swimming	55.8
13	Fishing	54.4
14	Attending Movies	50.8
15	Hunting	49.3
16	Walking for Pleasure	48.5
17	Basketball (spectator)	47.8
18	Car Maintenance	43.8
19	Football (spectator)	40.4
20	Hiking	37.5

Whom the Respondents Participated With When Engaging in Group Activities I through IV

A section of the questionnaire dealt with the responses of the Cut Bank residents concerning with whom they generally participated when engaging in specific recreational pursuits found in group activities I through IV. The responses to this question are shown in Tables 20 through 23 .

Table 20 presents the responses of the Cut Bank residents concerning with whom they generally participated when engaging in group I activities. Upon inspection of the table, it is clearly evident that the respondents engaged in group I activities substantially more often with their families than with any other person or group. For example, of those respondents who engaged in swimming, thirty-eight or 76.0 percent did so with their families. Likewise, eighteen respondents, or 75.0 percent, participated in water-skiing with their families. Of those respondents who engaged in picnicking, seventy-eight or 73.5 percent did so with their families.

In only two activities in Table 20 did the family receive less responses than any other category. The two activities are horseback riding and walking for pleasure. In both cases the activity was engaged in generally by the respondent alone. A comparison shows that sixteen respondents, or 43.2 percent, engaged in horseback riding alone, while only seven respondents, or 18.9 percent, participated with their families. Similarly, twenty-seven respondents, or 40.9 percent, seemed to enjoy walking alone rather than with any other person or group.

Table 20

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning With Whom They Generally Participated When Engaging in Group I Activities

Group I Activity	With Whom Generally Participated											
	Alone		Husband or Wife		Family		Work Associates or Friends		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Picnicking	3	2.8	18	16.9	78	73.5	5	4.7	2	1.8	106	99.7
Camping	2	2.5	16	20.2	51	64.5	6	7.5	4	5.0	79	99.7
Hiking	11	19.6	14	25.0	20	35.7	6	10.7	5	8.9	56	99.9
Horseback Riding	16	43.2	5	13.5	7	18.9	5	13.5	4	10.8	37	99.9
Hunting	14	20.9	7	10.4	27	40.3	16	23.8	3	4.4	67	99.8
Canoeing, Rafting	1	16.6	-	-	4	66.6	1	16.5	-	-	6	99.8
Swimming	1	2.0	6	12.0	38	76.0	4	8.0	1	2.0	50	100.0
Boating	2	4.4	8	17.7	27	60.0	7	15.5	1	2.2	45	99.8
Water Skiing	-	-	1	4.1	18	75.0	5	20.8	-	-	24	99.9
Fishing	11	15.0	13	17.8	34	46.5	15	20.8	-	-	73	99.8
Bicycling	9	27.2	8	24.2	14	42.4	1	3.0	1	3.0	33	99.8
Walking for Pleasure	27	40.9	13	19.7	21	31.8	5	7.5	-	-	66	99.9
Driving for Pleasure	10	10.9	23	25.2	55	60.4	3	3.3	-	-	91	99.8
Total	107		132		394		79		21		733	

Table 21 presents the responses of the Cut Bank residents concerning with whom they generally participated when engaging in group II activities.

Although there are a low number of responses in this table, it is easy to discern that those respondents who did engage in group II activities did so primarily with their families. For instance, fourteen respondents, or 70.0 percent, engaged in ice skating with their families as opposed to five respondents, or 25.0 percent, who participated in ice skating alone. Snowmobilers, for the most part, participated in snowmobiling with their families more than with any other person or group. Responses revealed that twenty-seven respondents, or 69.2 percent, participated in snowmobiling with their families. Alpine skiing was also participated in with the family by 42.8 percent of the respondents.

Cross-country skiing was the one activity in the group II classification where the family did not take precedence as the person or group with whom generally participated.

Table 22 exhibits the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning with whom they generally participated when engaging in group III activities. As in Table 21, this table reveals a rather low number of responses to each activity. However, the family still predominated over the other categories as the group with whom the respondents generally participated when engaging in group III activities. For example, ten persons, or 71.4 percent, when engaged actively in baseball, did so with their family, while eleven persons, or 64.7 percent, participated actively in tennis with their family.

Table 21

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning With Whom They Generally Participated When Engaging in Group II Activities

Group II Activities	With Whom Generally Participated											
	Alone		Husband or Wife		Family		Work Associates or Friends		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ice Fishing	6	15.3	5	12.8	14	35.9	13	33.3	1	2.5	39	99.8
Alpine Skiing	1	14.2	--	--	3	42.8	2	28.5	1	14.2	7	99.7
Cross-Country Skiing	2	33.3	1	16.6	2	33.3	1	16.6	--	--	3	99.9
Snow Shoeing	2	33.3	1	16.6	2	33.3	1	16.6	--	--	6	99.8
Ice Skating	5	25.0	1	5.0	14	70.0	--	--	--	--	20	100.0
Snowmobiling	2	5.1	5	12.8	25	69.2	5	12.8	--	--	37	99.9
Total	18		12		59		21		2		112	

Table 22

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning With Whom They Generally Participated When Engaging in Group III Activities

Group III Activities	With Whom Generally Participated											
	Alone		Husband or Wife		Family		Work Associates or Friends		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tennis	3	17.6	1	5.8	11	64.7	2	11.7	--	--	17	99.8
Golf	5	20.8	3	12.5	9	37.5	5	20.8	2	8.3	24	99.9
Horseshoes	1	3.5	4	14.2	9	32.1	10	35.7	4	14.2	28	99.7
Softball	4	21.0	1	5.2	2	10.5	9	47.3	3	15.7	19	99.7
Basketball	1	6.2	1	6.2	4	25.0	9	56.2	1	6.2	16	99.8
Football	1	25.0	--	--	2	50.0	1	25.0	--	--	4	100.0
Baseball	1	7.1	--	--	10	71.4	2	14.2	1	7.1	14	99.8
Volleyball	--	--	--	--	4	40.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	10	100.0
Rodeo	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Wrestling	1	33.3	--	--	2	66.6	--	--	--	--	3	99.9
Dancing (square)	1	16.6	1	16.6	3	50.0	--	--	1	16.6	6	99.8
Dancing (social	5	6.9	46	63.8	8	11.1	10	13.8	3	4.1	72	99.7
Total	23		57		64		53		18		215	

On the other hand, horseshoes, softball and basketball were primarily engaged in by respondents with work associates and/or friends.

Of those persons who engaged in dancing (social), forty-six respondents, or 63.8 percent, participated with their husband or wife rather than with any other person or group.

Table 23 presents the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning with whom they generally participated when engaging in group IV activities. It appears that the family was the major recreational participation unit when engaging in group IV activites. For instance, thirty-one persons, or 62.0 percent of the respondents, when attending a football game as spectator generally did so with their families. Of those respondents who attended baseball games, twenty-four, or 60.0 percent, attended them with their families. Likewise, of those respondents who attended rodeos, twenty-eight, or 59.5 percent, attended with their families. The family also received the most responses in the following activities of this group: softball, basketball, wrestling, music (choral), music (instrumental), attending plays and concerts, listening to records, chess, photography, and watching television. Out of twenty-seven activities listed in group IV, the family received the majority of responses in thirteen of them.

Participating alone received the most responses in ten of the twenty-seven activities listed in group IV. However, it should be noted that those activities may be assumed to be individual endeavors. For example, of those respondents who engaged in sculpturing, ten, or 100 per cent, engaged in that activity alone, while sixteen respondents, or 84.2 percent, engaged in painting alone. Other

Table 23

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning With Whom They Generally Participated When Engaging in Group IV Activities

Group IV Activities	With Whom Generally Participated											
	Alone		Husband or Wife		Family		Work Associates or Friends		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Softball	7	22.5	4	12.9	12	38.7	7	22.5	1	3.2	31	99.8
Basketball	6	9.6	13	20.9	33	53.2	8	12.9	2	3.2	62	99.8
Football	6	12.0	7	14.0	31	62.0	6	12.0	--	--	50	100.0
Baseball	6	15.0	5	12.5	24	60.0	4	10.0	1	2.5	40	100.0
Volleyball	1	16.6	--	--	2	33.3	1	16.6	2	33.3	6	99.8
Rodeo	3	6.3	8	17.0	28	59.5	5	10.6	3	6.3	47	99.7
Wrestling	6	18.1	7	21.2	12	36.3	6	18.1	2	6.0	33	99.7
Music (choral)	2	9.0	3	13.6	10	45.4	2	9.0	5	22.7	22	99.7
Music (instrumental)	8	36.3	1	4.5	12	54.5	1	4.5	--	--	22	99.8
Attending Plays, Concerts	3	7.8	5	13.1	20	52.6	9	23.6	1	2.6	38	99.7

(cont'd.)

Table 23 - Continued

With Whom Generally Participated

Group IV Activities	Alone		Husband or Wife		Family		Work Associates or Friends		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Playing Cards	5	6.4	21	27.2	18	23.3	28	36.3	5	6.4	77	99.6
Attending Movies	3	4.7	26	41.2	23	36.5	9	14.2	2	3.-	63	99.7
Attending Parties	1	1.2	41	52.5	18	23.0	14	17.9	4	5.1	78	99.7
Reading	89	90.8	4	4.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	98	99.7
Listening to Records	25	27.4	20	21.9	45	49.4	--	--	1	1.1	91	99.8
Listening to Radio	48	49.4	12	12.3	34	35.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	97	99.7
Chess	48	49.4	12	12.3	34	35.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	97	99.7
Photography	11	25.0	9	20.4	22	50.0	1	2.2	1	2.2	44	99.8
Watching T.V.	35	33.6	22	21.1	44	42.3	3	2.8	--	--	104	99.8
Ceramics	5	55.5	2	22.2	--	--	2	22.2	--	--	9	99.9
Painting	16	84.2	1	5.2	2	10.5	--	--	--	--	19	99.9

(contd.)

Table 23 - Continued

Group IV Activities	With Whom Generally Participated											
	Alone		Husband or Wife		Family		Work Associates or Friends		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Needle Craft	15	75.0	4	20.0	--	--	1	5.0	--	--	20	100.00
Sculpturing	10	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	100.0
Woodworking	26	81.2	2	6.2	2	6.2	--	--	2	6.2	32	99.8
Dressmaking	21	77.7	3	11.1	2	7.4	1	3.7	--	--	27	99.9
Car Maintenance	50	78.1	4	6.2	5	7.8	5	7.8	--	--	64	99.9
Home Puttering	60	65.9	11	12.0	16	17.5	3	3.3	1	1.1	91	99.8
Total	469		235		424		123		36		2387	

activities in group IV which were primarily participated in alone by respondents include: ceramics, needle craft, woodworking, dressmaking, car maintenance, home puttering, listening to the radio, and reading.

In only two of the activities in group IV did a majority of responses favor the category of husband or wife as the person with whom they generally participated. The two activities were attending parties, where forty-one respondents or 52.5 percent, attended this type of activity with their husband or wife, and attending movies, where twenty-six respondents, or 41.2 percent, participated in this activity with their husband or wife rather than any other person or group.

In only one activity in group IV did a majority of respondents favor the category of friends and/or work associates. The one activity was playing cards where twenty-eight, or 36.3 percent, of the respondents favored playing cards with their work associates and/or friends over any other of the categories.

Distances Generally Travelled to Participate in Group Activities I through IV

A portion of the questionnaire dealt with the distances, in miles, generally travelled by the respondents to engage in group activities I through IV.

Table 24 presents the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the distances generally travelled to participated in Group I activities and discloses that the majority of respondents engaged in group I activities forty or more miles away from home. This was true in ten out of the thirteen activities listed in group I. For example, sixty-eight, or 91.8 percent, of the respondents who engaged in camping travelled at least forty miles. Of the sixty-three respondents who

Table 24

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Distances Generally Travelled to Participate in Group I Activities

Group I Activities	Distances Generally Travelled							
	In Town		5-39 Miles		40 Miles or More		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Picnicking	11	11.1	13	13.1	75	75.7	99	99.9
Camping	-	-	6	8.1	68	91.8	74	99.9
Hiking	2	4.0	7	14.2	40	81.6	49	99.8
Horseback Riding	5	16.1	20	64.5	6	19.3	31	99.9
Hunting	3	4.7	7	11.1	53	84.1	63	99.9
Canoeing (rafting)	-	-	2	28.5	5	71.4	7	99.9
Swimming	13	27.0	13	27.0	22	45.8	48	99.8
Boating	2	4.7	7	16.6	33	78.5	42	99.8
Water Skiing	-	-	4	16.0	21	84.0	25	100.0
Fishing	4	5.7	18	25.7	48	68.5	70	99.9
Bicycling	20	80.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Walking (pleasure)	45	77.5	8	13.7	5	8.6	58	99.8
Driving (pleasure)	13	15.6	19	22.8	51	61.4	83	99.8
Total	118		126		430		674	

hunted, fifty-three, or 84.1 percent, travelled forty or more miles. Of those respondents who engaged in water skiing, twenty-one, or 84.0 percent, travelled at least forty miles. The remainder of the activities in which the majority of

respondents travelled at least forty miles to engage in include picnicking, hiking, canoeing or rafting, swimming, boating, fishing, and driving for pleasure.

On the other side of the spectrum, of those respondents who engaged in bicycling, twenty respondents, or 80.0 percent, participated within four miles of the city of Cut Bank, while forty-five respondents, or 77.5 percent, engaged in walking for pleasure in the confines of the city.

Table 25 exhibits the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the distances generally travelled to participate in group II activities.

Table 25

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Distances Generally Travelled to Participate in Group II Activities

Group II Activities	Distances Generally Travelled: In Town No.	In Town %	5-39 Miles No.	5-39 Miles %	40 Miles or More No.	40 Miles or More %	Total No.	Total %
Ice Fishing	1	2.3	20	47.6	21	50.0	42	99.9
Alpine Skiing	--	--	1	11.1	8	88.8	9	99.9
Cross Country Skiing	--	--	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
Snow Shoeing	1	14.2	1	14.2	5	71.4	7	99.8
Ice Skating	13	76.4	1	5.8	3	17.6	17	99.8
Snowmobiling	3	8.3	7	19.4	26	72.2	36	99.9
Total	18		31		66		115	

Investigation of the data in Table 25 reveals that, for the most part, those respondents who engaged in group II activities generally travelled forty or more miles to do so. For instance, eight out of the nine respondents, or 88.8 percent, who engaged in alpine skiing travelled at least forty miles to participate. Of those respondents who snowmobiled, twenty six, or 72.2 percent, travelled forty or more miles to participate. In the activity of ice fishing, twenty-one, or 50.0 percent, travelled forty miles or more.

The only activity where the trend was reversed was in the activity of ice skating where thirteen respondents, or 76.4 percent, participated in town as opposed to three respondents, or 17.6 percent, who travelled forty or more miles to participate.

Table 26 presents the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the distances generally travelled to participate in group III activities. It can be noted that the overwhelming majority of respondents in such activities did not feel it necessary to venture out of the confines of the city to participate in such activities. More specifically, of the twelve activities in group III, not one of the activities was participated in outside of the city to a greater extent than inside the city. For example, 100 percent of those participating in football and rodeo activities did so in town, while nineteen respondents, or 94.7 percent, engaged in softball within four miles of the city.

Table 26

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Distances Generally Travelled to Participate in Group III Actities

Group III Activities	Distances Generally Traveled							
	In Town		5-39 Miles		40 Miles or More		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tennis	14	93.3	--	--	1	6.6	15	99.9
Golf	14	63.6	7	31.8	1	4.5	22	99.9
Horseshoes	15	57.6	6	23.0	5	19.2	26	99.8
Softball	18	94.7	1	5.2	--	--	19	99.9
Basketball	11	68.7	4	25.0	1	6.2	16	99.9
Football	6	100.0	--	--	--	--	6	100.0
Baseball	12	80.0	3	20.0	--	--	15	100.0
Volleyball	6	60.0	4	40.0	--	--	10	100.0
Rodeo	3	60.0	2	40.0	--	--	5	100.0
Wrestling	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	3	100.0
Dancing (square)	5	83.3	1	16.6	--	--	6	99.9
Dancing (social)	54	83.0	7	10.7	4	6.1	65	99.8
Total	161		35		12		208	

Table 27 exhibits the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the distances generally travelled to participate in group IV activities.

Table 27

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Distances Generally Travelled to Participate in Group IV Activities

Group IV Activities	Distances Generally Traveled							
	In Town		5-39 Miles		40 Miles or More		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Softball	22	88.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	25	100.0
Basketball	28	50.0	19	33.9	9	16.0	56	99.9
Football	31	65.9	10	21.2	6	12.7	47	99.8
Baseball	30	83.3	4	11.1	2	5.5	36	99.9
Volleyball	6	100.0	--	--	--	--	6	100.00
Rodeo	15	33.3	14	31.1	16	35.5	45	99.9
Wrestling	21	70.0	4	13.3	5	16.6	30	99.9
Music (choral)	15	88.2	1	5.8	1	5.8	17	99.8
Music (instrumental	13	72.2	4	22.2	1	5.5	18	99.9
Attending Plays & Concerts	20	55.5	13	36.1	3	8.3	36	99.9
Playing Cards	58	89.2	7	10.7	--	--	65	99.9
Attending Movies	47	88.6	5	9.4	1	1.8	53	99.8
Reading	72	100.0	--	--	--	--	72	100.0
Listening to Records	78	100.0	--	--	--	--	78	100.0
Attending Parties	60	90.9	6	9.0	--	--	66	99.9

(contd.)

Table 27 - Continued

Group IV Activities	Distances Generally Traveled							
	In Town		5-39 Miles		40 Miles or More		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Listening to Radio	75	97.4	2	2.6	--	--	77	100.0
Chess	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	13	100.0
Photography	21	55.2	4	10.5	13	34.2	38	99.9
Watching T.V.	79	100.0	--	--	--	--	79	100.0
Ceramics	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	11	100.0
Painting	19	100.0	--	--	--	--	19	100.0
Needle Craft	16	100.0	--	--	--	--	16	100.0
Sculpturing	9	100.0	--	--	--	--	9	100.0
Woodworking	29	100.0	--	--	--	--	29	100.0
Dressmaking	21	100.0	--	--	--	--	21	100.0
Car Maintenance	51	96.2	2	3.7	--	--	53	99.9
Home Puttering	71	98.6	1	1.3	--	--	72	99.9
Total	931		99		58		1088	

Investigation of the data in Table 27 indicates that a vast majority of respondents engaged in group IV activities "in town." As a matter of fact, twenty-six of the twenty-seven activities listed in group IV were generally participated in by the respondents in the city.

The only activity in which this was not the case was that of rodeo spectator. Of the forty-five respondents who were rodeo spectators, sixteen, or 35.5 percent, travelled forty miles or more to view a rodeo, as opposed to fifteen respondents, or 33.3 percent, who remained within four miles of town to view a rodeo.

Reasons Preventing Participation in Recreation

Tables 28 through 31 present possible reasons which may have prevented or retarded Cut Bank residents from participating in specific recreational pursuits in the four major groups of activities.

Table 28 presents the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning reasons which have prevented them from participating in group I activities, and indicates that the principle reason was the lack of interest on the part of the respondent. Those activities in group I receiving the most "no interest" responses were canoeing or rafting, with sixty-three respondents, or 67.0 percent, checking that response. Bicycling followed with fifty-one respondents, or 60.7 percent, citing "no interest" as the primary reason which prevented participating. It should be noted that the individuals were almost unanimous in their responses to "no interest" as the reason which prevented them from participating in all of the activities in group I.

The only activity not receiving the majority of responses in the category of "no interest" was the activity of picnicking, where "lack of time" was cited as the major reason which prevented them from engaging. Specifically, twenty-four

Table 28

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Reasons Which May Have Prevented Them from Participating in Group I Activities

Group I Activities	Reasons Which Kept Them from Participating																	
	Interest		Expense		Transportation		Lack of Time		Physical Disability		Lack Facilities and/or Equipment		Lack Skill		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Picnicking	5	10.6	9	19.1	5	10.6	24	51.0	1	2.1	1	2.1	-	-	2	4.2	47	99.7
Camping	21	36.8	7	12.2	5	8.7	20	35.0	1	1.7	2	3.5	-	-	1	1.7	57	99.6
Hiking	38	58.4	4	6.1	3	4.6	16	24.6	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	2	3.0	65	99.7
Horseback Riding	40	48.7	13	15.8	3	3.6	10	12.2	-	-	13	15.8	1	1.2	2	2.4	82	99.7
Hunting	33	56.9	5	8.6	2	3.4	11	18.9	-	-	2	3.4	2	3.4	3	5.1	82	99.7
Canoeing (rafting)	63	67.0	4	4.2	-	-	7	7.4	1	1.0	16	17.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	94	99.7
Swimming	36	51.4	-	-	-	-	15	21.4	-	-	11	15.7	6	8.5	2	2.8	70	99.8
Boating	37	50.6	12	16.4	2	2.7	10	13.7	-	-	10	13.7	2	2.7	-	-	73	99.8
Water Skiing	45	54.2	10	12.0	-	-	6	7.2	1	1.2	13	15.6	7	8.4	1	1.2	83	99.8
Fishing	26	40.0	9	13.8	1	1.5	24	36.9	-	-	1	1.5	3	4.6	1	1.5	65	99.7
Bicycling	51	60.7	2	2.3	-	-	13	15.4	-	-	12	14.2	3	3.5	3	3.5	84	99.6
Walking for Pleasure	23	42.5	1	1.8	-	-	22	40.7	2	3.7	-	-	1	1.8	5	9.2	54	99.7
Driving for Pleasure	17	36.9	11	23.9	-	-	16	34.7	-	-	-	-	1	2.1	1	2.1	46	99.7
Total	435		87		21		194		7		82		27		25		898	

of the respondents, or 51.0 percent, cited "lack of time" as the primary reason which prevented or retarded their participation in picnicking.

Upon further examination of Table 28, it can be seen that the primary reason given by the respondents for not participating in group I activities was "no interest." "Lack of time" was the second major reason given for the respondents for not participating in group I activities. "Expense" ranked as the third major cause which prevented respondents from participating in group I activities, while "lack of facilities and/or equipment" ranked fourth.

Table 29 exhibits the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the reasons which may have prevented them from participating in group II activities. Investigation of the data discloses that the major cause for not participating was again lack of interest. Specifically, in every activity listed in group II the respondents were unanimous in their response of "no interest" as the primary reason which prevented participation. The activity in group II receiving the most "no interest" responses was the activity of snow shoeing, with seventy-eight respondents, or 78.0 percent, checking that response, followed by cross country skiing with seventy-three respondents, or 72.2 percent, citing "no interest."

"Lack of time" was the second reason cited for not participating. In particular, eighteen respondents, or 23.3 percent, cited "lack of time" as the major reason for not participating in the activity of ice fishing.

"Expense" was the third reason given by respondents for not participating in group II activities. "Expense" was cited by fourteen respondents, or 60.0 percent, as the major obstacle which prevented participation in snowmobiling.

Table 29

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Reasons Which May Have Prevented Them from Participating in Group II Activities

Group II Activities	Reasons Which Kept Them from Participating																	
	No Interest		Expense		Transportation		Lack of Time		Physical Disability		Lack Facilities and/or Equipment		Lack Skill		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ice Fishing	44	57.1	6	7.7	2	2.6	18	23.3	-	-	2	2.6	1	1.3	4	5.1	77	99.7
Alpine Skiing	59	69.7	13	13.1	1	1.0	7	7.0	-	-	5	5.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	99	99.8
Cross-Country Skiing	73	72.2	9	8.9	1	.9	11	10.8	-	-	3	2.9	4	3.9	-	-	101	99.6
Snow Shoeing	78	78.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	12	12.0	-	-	4	4.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	100	100.0
Ice Skating	56	62.9	1	1.0	1	1.1	12	13.4	-	-	10	11.2	5	6.7	3	3.3	89	99.7
Snowmobiling	51	60.0	14	16.4	1	1.1	4	4.7	-	-	11	12.9	-	-	4	4.7	85	99.8
Total	371		45		7		64		00		35		16		13		551	

"Lack of facilities and/or equipment" was mentioned as the fourth major cause for not participating in group II activities. Specifically, snowmobiling and ice skating were the activities in group II receiving the most responses in this category. Of those respondents who did not participate in snowmobiling, eleven, or 12.9 percent, mentioned "lack of facilities and/or equipment" as the primary reason for not participating, while ten respondents, or 11.2 percent, indicated that this reason kept them from engaging in the activity of ice skating.

Table 30 presents the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the reasons which may have prevented them from participating in group III activities. It can be observed that the category of "no interest" once again took precedence over the other categories which may have prevented participation in group III activities. Of the twelve activities listed in group III, the respondents were in complete agreement that "no interest" was the reason which prevented them from participating. In particular, seventy-nine respondents, or 84.9 percent, voiced that reason as the primary reason which prevented their participation in the activity of wrestling.

"Lack of time" was the category receiving the second most replies as the reason which prevented participation in group III activities. This was followed by the category of "lack facilities and/or equipment" as the primary reason which prevented participation in group III activities. Specifically, dancing was mentioned as the activity not participated in due to the "lack of facilities and/or equipment." Of those respondents not engaging in social dancing six, or 11.0 percent, mentioned lack of facilities and/or equipment as the reason which

Table 30

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Reasons Which May Have Prevented Them from Participating in Group III Activities

Group III Activities	Reasons Which Kept Them from Participating																	
	No Interest		Expense		Transportation		Lack of Time		Physical Disability		Lack Facilities and/or Equipment		Lack Skill		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tennis	69	72.6	1	1.0	-	-	17	17.8	2	2.1	4	4.2	2	2.1	-	-	95	99.8
Golf	64	71.9	4	4.4	1	1.1	12	13.4	1	1.1	5	4.4	3	3.3	-	-	89	99.6
Horseshoes	59	71.9	2	2.4	2	2.4	11	13.4	1	1.2	5	6.1	1	1.2	1	1.2	82	99.8
Softball	56	67.4	-	-	1	1.2	12	14.4	4	4.8	2	2.4	2	2.4	6	7.2	83	99.8
Basketball	58	65.1	-	-	3	3.3	9	10.1	3	3.3	9	10.1	2	2.2	5	5.6	89	99.7
Football	62	65.9	-	-	1	1.0	9	9.5	4	4.2	8	8.5	5	5.3	5	5.3	94	99.7
Baseball	56	65.1	1	1.1	-	-	9	10.4	3	3.4	9	10.4	3	3.4	5	5.8	86	99.6
Volleyball	57	60.6	1	1.0	1	1.0	11	11.7	3	3.1	16	17.0	1	1.0	4	4.2	94	99.6
Rodeo	74	77.8	1	1.0	1	1.0	3	3.1	2	2.1	2	2.1	9	9.4	3	3.1	95	99.6
Wrestling	79	84.9	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	4	4.3	1	1.0	4	4.3	4	4.3	93	99.8
Dancing (Square)	59	64.8	3	3.3	-	-	10	10.9	1	1.1	10	10.9	3	3.3	5	5.4	91	00.7
Dancing (Social)	30	55.5	5	9.2	1	1.8	6	11.1	1	1.8	6	11.1	-	-	5	9.2	54	99.7
Total	723		18		11		110		29		76		35		43		1045	

prevented them from engaging, while ten respondents, or 10.9 percent, cited this reason for not engaging in square dancing. Lack of facilities and/or equipment also received a substantial response as the reason which prevented persons from participating in the activities of volleyball (sixteen respondents, or 17.0 percent), baseball (nine respondents, or 10.4 percent), and basketball (nine respondents, or 10.1 percent).

Table 31 exhibits the responses of Cut Bank residents concerning the reasons which may have prevented them from participating in group IV activities. Inspection of the data reveals that once again the category of "no interest" took precedence over all other reasons which may have prevented the respondents from participating in group IV activities. In only two activities did this response not agree with the majority of the responses. In this case, the two activities were listening to records and listening to the radio. In both cases "lack of time" was cited as the primary reason which prevented them from participating. In viewing Table 31 it can be noticed that lack of time was the second most responded to reason given for not participating in group IV activities. The next category receiving the most responses as the reason which prevented participation in those activities was "expense." In particular, thirteen respondents, or 35.1 percent, cited "expense" as the reason which prevented them from attending plays and concerts.

The next reason which prevented the respondents from participating in group IV activities was "lack of facilities and/or equipment." Specifically,

Table 31

Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning Reasons Which May Have Prevented Them from Participating in Group IV Activities

Group IV Activities	Reasons Which Kept Them from Participating: No Interest		Expense		Transportation		Lack of Time		Physical Disability		Lack Facilities and/or Equipment		Lack Skill		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Softball (s)	60	74.0	-	-	1	1.2	16	19.7	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	2	2.4	81	99.7
Basketball (s)	38	63.3	2	3.2	-	-	13	21.3	2	3.2	4	6.5	-	-	2	3.2	61	99.7
Football	46	64.7	4	5.6	1	1.4	15	21.1	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	3	4.2	71	99.8
Baseball	49	67.1	2	2.7	-	-	15	20.5	2	2.7	2	2.7	-	-	3	4.1	73	99.8
Volleyball	65	67.7	-	-	-	-	7	7.2	1	1.0	18	18.7	1	1.0	4	4.1	96	99.7
Rodeo	42	56.7	4	5.4	2	2.7	19	25.6	-	-	3	4.0	-	-	4	5.4	74	99.8
Wrestling	65	81.2	1	1.2	-	-	10	12.5	-	-	2	2.5	-	-	2	2.5	80	99.9
Music (choral)	68	82.9	-	-	-	-	6	7.3	1	1.2	1	1.2	4	4.8	2	2.4	82	99.8
Music (instr.)	68	83.9	-	-	-	-	5	6.1	1	1.2	1	1.2	5	6.1	1	1.2	81	99.7
Attending Plays Concerts	20	54.0	13	35.1	3	8.1	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	99.9

(cont'd.)

Table 31 - Continued

Reasons Which Kept Them from Participating

Group IV Activities	No Interest		Expense		Transportation		Lack of Time		Physical Disability		Lack Facilities and/or Equipment		Lack Skill		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Playing Cards	26	60.4	-	-	-	-	14	32.5	1	2.3	2	4.6	-	-	-	-	43	99.8
Attending Movies	32	57.1	8	14.2	-	-	6	10.7	1	1.7	2	3.5	-	-	7	12.5	56	99.7
Attending Parties	22	48.8	7	15.5	1	2.2	8	17.7	-	-	1	2.2	-	-	6	13.3	45	99.7
Reading	6	21.4	-	-	1	3.5	19	67.8	1	3.5	1	3.5	-	-	-	-	28	99.7
Listening to Records	11	35.4	3	9.6	-	-	15	48.3	-	-	1	3.2	-	-	1	3.2	31	99.7
Listening to Radio	10	45.4	2	9.0	-	-	9	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.5	22	99.8
Chess	66	71.7	-	-	1	1.0	11	11.9	-	-	2.	2.1	9	9.7	3	3.2	92	99.6
Photography	41	62.1	8	12.1	1	1.5	10	15.1	-	-	2	3.0	2	3.0	2	3.0	55	99.8
Watching T.V.	19	61.2	-	-	-	-	4	29.0	-	-	1	3.2	-	-	2	6.4	31	99.8

(cont'd.)

Table 31 - Continued

Group IV Activities	Reasons Which Kept Them from Participating																	
	No Interest		Expense		Transportation		Lack of Time		Physical Disability		Lack Facilities and/or Equipment		Lack Skill		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ceramics	75	78.1	7	7.2	-	-	6	6.2	-	-	4	4.1	4	4.1	-	-	96	99.7
Painting	68	75.5	3	3.3	-	-	9	10.0	-	-	3	3.3	6	6.6	1	1.1	90	99.8
Needle Craft	79	86.8	1	1.1	-	-	5	5.4	1	1.1	2	2.2	2	2.2	1	1.1	91	99.9
Sculpturing	77	81.0	3	3.1	-	-	5	5.2	-	-	3	3.1	6	6.3	1	1.0	95	99.7
Woodworking	53	66.2	7	8.7	-	-	8	10.0	-	-	5	6.2	4	5.0	3	3.7	80	99.8
Dressmaking	65	76.4	2	2.3	-	-	14	16.4	-	-	1	1.1	2	2.3	1	1.1	85	99.6
Car Maintenance	32	50.0	7	10.9	1	1.5	10	15.6	2	3.1	5	7.8	5	7.8	2	3.1	64	99.8
Home Puttering	19	47.5	5	12.5	-	-	11	27.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5.0	40	100.0
Total	1222		89		12		276		17		68		51		56		1791	

eighteen respondents, or 18.7 percent, cited lack of facilities and/or equipment as the primary reason which prevented them from participating in volleyball.

CHI SQUARE AND GAMMA ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VARIABLES

This section of the analysis of the data was concerned with determing if there was a relationship between the independent variables (occupation, education and income) and the dependent variable (respondents' participation rate).

To determine if any relationship existed, two statistical tests were applied to the data. The first statistical test applied was the chi square test of independence. Chi square was used to determine if there was a significant difference between the respondents' participation rate for each group of recreational activities (refer to page 23) and the independent variables of occupation, education and income (for the breakdown of the independent variables refer to page 24). Specifically, chi square shows if a relationship exists between the independent and dependent variables by comparing the observed or attained results with those to be expected on the basis of chance.

The second statistical test used was gamma (γ). Gamma is a statistical test which measures association. In other words, gamma measures the degree of relationship between one variable and another (19:279). When interpreting gamma there is a numerical value and a sign which is either positive (+) or negative (-).

> The numerical value of gamma represents the degree of association, while the sign represents the association as predominantly negative or positive. A positive sign indicates that the variables increase together, whereas a negative sign indicates that, as one variable increases, the other decreases (19:288).

It should be noted here that the value of gamma may fluctuate between -1.0 to a 1.0 (19:288).

These two statistical tests were used to help clarify and make more valid the testing of the hypotheses. This was attained by using chi square to determine if a relationship exists and gamma to measure the degree of the relationship.

Chi Square Analysis of the Occupational Classification of the Respondents and their Participation Rate in the Four Major Groups of Activities

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference between the occupational classification of the respondents and the rate of participation in the four major groups of recreation activities was tested using the chi square test of independence and the gamma test of association.

Tables 32 through 35 present the chi square analysis between the occupation classifications of the respondents and the rate of participation in the four groups of activities.

Table 32 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the occupational level of the respondent and the rate of participation in group I activities.

It can be noted in this table that the value of chi square was 44.105, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance with eighteen degrees of freedom. It can therefore be said that a relationship existed between the respondents' occupational classification and their rate of participation

Table 32

Chi Square Analysis Between the Occupational Classification of the Respondents and their Rate of Participation in Group I Activities

Number of Days Participated During the Past Year	Occupation																	
	Housewife		Semi-skilled Unskilled		Agri-culture		Clerical Sales		Skilled Laborer		Service		Professional Semi-Prof. Managerial		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
0 Days	50	64	126	53	91	51	59	65	100	48	37	47	368	53	831			
1 - 5 Days	14	18	61	26	48	27	13	14	48	23	21	27	139	20	344			
6 -10 Days	7	9	14	6	19	11	10	11	24	12	4	5	66	9	144			
10 Days	7	9	36	15	20	11	9	10	36	17	16	20	120	17	244			
Total	78	100	237	100	178	100	91	100	208	100	78	99	693	99	1563			

$X^2 = 44.105$
df = 18
$p < .05$
$p < .01$

in group I activities.[3]

It can also be seen in this table that those respondents in a clerical or sales type occupation had a higher percentage (65.0 percent) of responses in the zero days of participation category than any other type of occupation. Housewives followed with 64 percent citing zero days of participation in group I activities. The respondents who classified themselves in a service type occupation had the smallest percent responding to the zero days of participation category with only 47.0 percent not participating in group I activities any days.

Those respondents classified in the agricultural or service type occupations had the highest percent participating in the one through five days of participation category. Both occupations had 27.0 percent of the respondents participating in group I activities between one and five days during the past year. Housewives appeared to participate less than any of the other types of occupations in the one through five days of participation category with only 18.0 percent responding.

Upon inspection of the category of more than ten days of participation, it can be noted that those respondents in a service occupation had the highest percent of participation in group I activities, with 20.0 percent of the respondents

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[3] A rank order of occupation in terms of prestige was not assumed in this study, i.e., housewives could not be considered as being more or less prestigious than laborers, etc. The test of Gamma was not used in the analysis of occupation because rank order is necessary for the test of Gamma.

engaging more than ten days during the past year. Those respondents in the category of skilled labor and the category of professional, semi-professional and managerial occupations had the second highest percentage of responses in the category of more than ten days of participation. Both occupation categories had 17.0 percent of the respondents participating in group I activities more than ten days during the past year. Once again housewives appeared to participate less than any other occupation in the ten or more days of participation category with only 9.0 percent responding.

Table 33 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the occupational classification of the respondents and the rate of participation in group II activities.

Inspection of the data in this table indicates that the value of chi square was 22.666, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 18 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no relationship existed between the occupational classification of the respondent and the rate of participation in group II activities.

Table 34 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the occupational classification of the respondents and their rate of participation in group III activities.

Inspection of the data reveals that the value of chi square was 21.212, with 18 degrees of freedom. This was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance. It was therefore concluded that no relationship existed between the occupational classification of the respondent and the rate of participation in group III activities.

Table 33

Chi Square Analysis Between the Occupational Classification of the Respondents and their Rate of Participation in Group II Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Occupation																				Total
	Housewife		Semi-skilled Unskilled		Agri-culture		Clerical Sales		Skilled Laborer		Service		Professional Semi-Prof. Managerial								
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%							
0 Days	64	76	41	85	38	90	284	87	96	87	34	94	79	79							628
1 - 5 Days	9	11	3	6	2	5	21	6	6	6	0	0	10	11							51
6 - 10 Days	6	7	1	2	1	2	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	3							17
10 Days	5	6	3	6	1	2	15	5	6	6	2	6	6	7							38
Total	84	99	48	99	42	99	325	100	109	100	36	100	90	99							734

$X^2 = 22.66$

$df = 18$

$P > .05$

Table 34

Chi Square Analysis Between the Occupational Classification of the Respondents and their Rate of Participation in GroupIII Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Occupation														
	Housewife		Semi-Skilled Unskilled		Agri-culture		Clerical Sales		Skilled Laborer		Service		Professional Semi-Prof. Managerial		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0 Days	129	83	84	88	77	90	625	87	195	85	56	92	171	86	1337
1 - 5 Days	8	5	5	5	2	2	51	7	20	9	1	2	16	7	103
6 - 10 Days	5	3	3	3	1	1	15	2	4	2	2	3	7	4	37
10 Days	14	9	4	4	5	6	31	4	9	3	2	3	6	3	71
Total	156	100	96	100	85	99	722	100	228	100	61	100	200	100	1548

$X^2 = 21.212$
$f = 18$
$P > .05$

Table 35 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the occupational classification of the respondents and their rate of participation in Group IV activities.

Inspection of the data in this table revealed that the value of chi square was 38.467, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance, with eighteen degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a relationship between the occupation of the respondents and the rate of their participation in group IV activities.

Upon viewing Table 35 it can be seen that those respondents who did not participate in group IV activities during the past year were, to the greatest extent, those employed in a clerical or sales related occupation. In all, 70.0 percent of those respondents did not engage at all in group IV activities during the past year. Professional, semi-professional and managerial occupations had the highest number of respondents who did participate in group IV activities one or more days a year. Only 56.0 percent of these respondents did not engage at all in group IV activities.

Individuals employed in professional, semi-professional and managerial occupations surpassed all others in terms of participating from one to five days in group IV activities in the past year. Specifically, 17.0 percent of the respondents engaged in group IV activities between one and five days during the past year.

Upon inspection of the numbers of those who participated more than ten days in group IV activities during the past year it can be noted that those respondents in a service type occupation had the highest percent of participation. It can be seen that 24.0 percent engaged in group IV activities more than ten days during the past year.

Table 35

Chi Square Analysis Between the Occupational Classification of the Respondents and their Rate of Participation in Group IV Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Occupation																			
	Housewife		Semi-skilled Unskilled		Agri-culture		Clerical Sales		Skilled Laborer		Service		Professional Semi-prof. Managerial		Total					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
0 Days	131	61	302	63	235	63	151	70	265	62	80	59	807	56	197					
1 - 5 Days	25	12	67	14	40	11	23	11	60	14	13	9	249	17	477					
6 - 10 Days	10	5	29	6	23	6	6	1	31	7	9	7	90	6	198					
10 Days	50	22	84	17	76	20	36	17	76	17	33	24	285	20	640					
Total	216	100	482	100	384	100	216	99	432	100	135	99	1431	99	3286					

$X^2 = 38.467$
df = 18
$P < .05$
$P < .01$

Housewives were active in group IV activities. For instance, they had the second highest percentage of respondents engaging in group IV activities ten or more days with a total of 22.0 percent.

Chi Square and Gamma Analysis of the Attained Level of Education of the Respondents and Their Participation Rate in the Four Major Groups of Activities

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference between the attained level of education of the respondents and their rate of participation in the four major groups of recreation activities was tested, using the chi square test of independence and the Gamma Test of Association.[1]

Tables 36 through 39 present the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the level of education attained and rate of participation in the four major groups of activities.

Table 36 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the attained level of education of the respondents and their rate of participation in group I activities.

Inspection of the data in that table revealed that the chi square was 34.29, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance with nine degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a relationship between the attained level of education of the respondents and their participation rate in group I activities.

It is found that in only three out of twelve instances did those respondents with a less formal education exceed those with a greater degree of formal education in amount of participation in group I activities. For example, the one through five

Table 36

Chi Square Analysis Between the Attained Level of Education and the Rate of Participation in Group I Activities

No. of Days Participated During Past Year	Level of Education Attained								
	1 - 8th Grade		9 - 12th Grade		College		Graduate School		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	59	65	493	36	235	53	104	45	891
1 - 5 Days	11	12	653	48	98	22	55	24	817
6 - 10 Days	7	8	79	6	35	8	24	10	145
10 Days	14	15	131	10	73	17	49	21	267
Total	91	100	1356	100	441	100	232	100	2120

$X^2 = 34.29$
$df = 9$
$p < .05$
$p < .01$
$\gamma = -.007$

days of participation category shows that those respondents who had attained a ninth through twelfth grade education had a greater participation rate than those who had attained a college education. Also, in both the six through ten days of participation category and the more than ten days of participatation category, those respondents attaining less than a ninth grade education participated more than those with a ninth through twelfth grade education. This trend is quickly reversed, however, when the level of education reaches the college and graduate school categories.

Table 36 also reveals a positive gamma of .007 which corroborates the chi square assumption that a relationship existed. Specifically, gamma shows that as the level of education attained rises, so does the participation rate in group I activities. It should be pointed out, however, that the low numerical value of gamma represents a rather low degree of association.

Table 37 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of their participation in group II activities.

Table 37

Chi Square Analysis Between the Attained Level of Education and the Rate of Participation in Group II Activities

No. of Days Participated During Past Year	Level of Education Attained								
	1 - 8th Grade		9 - 12th Grade		College		Graduate School		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	39	93	347	83	189	91	89	86	664
1 - 5 Days	2	5	33	8	10	5	6	6	51
6 - 10 Days	0	0	12	3	2	1	4	4	18
10 Days	1	2	26	6	6	3	4	4	37
Total	42	100	418	100	207	100	103	100	770

$$X^2 = 12.01$$
$$df = 9$$
$$p > .05$$

Inspection of the data in Table 37 indicates that the value of chi square was 12.01, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance with nine degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no relationship existed between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of participation in group II activities.

Table 38 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of their participation in group III activities.

Table 38

Chi Square Analysis Between the Attained Level of Education and the Rate of Participation in Group III Activities

No. of Days Participated During Past Year	Level of Education Attained								
	1 - 8th Grade		9 - 12th Grade		College		Graduate School		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	77	92	729	86	450	86	172	84	1428
1 - 5 Days	6	7	46	6	35	7	24	12	111
6 - 10 Days	1	1	22	3	11	2	2	1	36
10 Days	0	0	43	5	24	5	6	3	73
Total	84	100	840	100	520	100	204	100	1648

$X^2 = 18.208$
df = 9
$p < .05$
$\gamma = + .063$

In Table 38 the value of chi square was 18.208, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance with nine degrees of freedom. It can therefore be said that a relationship exists between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of participation in group III activities.

It can be seen in Table 38 that as the level of education increased, there was an increase in the percent of people who participated in group III activities. The one dramatic difference lies in the category one through five days of yearly participation where those respondents who had attended graduate school showed a greater propensity to participate in group III activities than those receiving less schooling.

Table 38 also indicates a positive gamma of .063, which attested to the fact that as education increased also the total days of participation had a tendeney to increase as well. However, taking into consideration that the value of gamma may fluctuate from a -1.0 to a +1.0, a positive gamma of .063 is very weak and may be said to be negligible.

Table 39 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of participation in group IV activities.

Inspection of the data in this table indicates that the value of chi square was 28.097, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance with nine degrees of freedom. It was assumed that a relationship existed between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of participation in group IV activities.

Table 39

Chi Square Analysis Between the Attained Level of Education and the Rate of Participation in Group IV Activities

No. of Days Participated During Past Year	Level of Education Attained								
	1 - 8th Grade		9 - 12th Grade		College		Graduate School		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	121	65	1168	64	494	55	240	52	2023
1 - 5 Days	32	17	210	11	149	17	90	20	481
6 - 10 Days	7	4	100	5	78	9	32	7	217
10 Days	25	14	349	19	171	19	97	21	642
Total	185	100	1827	99	892	100	459	100	3363

$X^2 = 28.097$
df = 9
$P < .05$
$P < .01$
$\gamma = +.058$

Inspection of the data in Table 39 indicates that the value of chi square was 28.097, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance with nine degrees of freedom. It was assumed that a relationship existed between the attained level of education of the respondents and the rate of participation in group IV activities.

Upon closer scrutiny, Table 39 revealed a strong inclination for those respondents with less formal education not to have participated at all, as compared

to those who had attained a greater amount of formal schooling. For example, in only two cases did those with less formal schooling exceed those with a greater amount of education in participation in group IV activities. Specifically, those who had attained a first through eighth grade education surpassed only those who had acquired a ninth through twelfth grade education in participating one through five days. In the second case, those who had attained a college education appear to have participated in the six through ten day category more than their counterparts who had attended graduate school.

In all other cases those acquiring more formal education tended to exceed those with a less formal education in number of days of participation in group IV activities during the past year.

Table 39 also revealed a positive gamma of .058 which corroborates the findings of chi square. Specifically, it indicates that as education increased, so too did participation in group IV activities. A positive gamma of .058, as noted earlier, shows a somewhat weak association.

Chi Square and Gamma Analysis of the Respondents' Total Yearly Income and their Rate of Participation in the Four Major Groups of Activities

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference between the respondents' total family yearly income and the rate of participation in the four major groups of recreation activities was tested, using the chi square test of independence and the gamma test of association.

Tables 40 through 43 present the relationship between the total family yearly income and the rate of participation in group activities I through IV.

Table 40 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in Group I activities.

It can be noted in this table that the value of chi square was 44.039, which was found to be highly significant beyond the five percent level of significance with twelve degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that a relationship existed between the respondents' total family yearly income and their rate of participation in group I activities. Table 40 revealed that as income decreased, there was a gradual but definite increase in the percentage of people who did not participate in any form of recreation in group I activities. However, as the respondents' income increased, those who participated in group I activities were more inclined to recreate between one and five days a year or ten more days a year. For example, 22 percent of those making $10,000 or more participated ten or more days in group I activities, while only 9 percent of those who made between $5,000 and $7,499 participated ten or more days.

To determine the degree of association, the test of gamma was applied. A positive gamma of .170 was calculated which implies a moderate tendency for the independent variable to increase as the dependent variable increases.

Table 41 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in group II activities.

Inspection of the table reveals a chi square of 15.179, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with twelve degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no relationship existed between the families' yearly income and the rate of participation in group II activities.

Table 40

Chi Square Analysis Between the Families' Total Yearly Income and the Rate of Participation in Group I Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Families' Total Yearly Income										
	Under $3000		$3000-4999		$5000-7499		$7500-9999		$10,000 -		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	41	63	38	67	130	62	188	48	409	47	806
1 - 5 Days	8	12	9	16	46	22	103	26	189	22	355
6 - 10 Days	9	14	4	7	16	8	42	11	80	9	151
10 Days	7	11	6	10	19	9	58	15	186	22	276
Total	65	100	57	100	211	101	391	100	864	100	1588

$X^2 = 44.039$
df = 12
$P < .05$
$P < .01$
$\gamma = + .170$

Table 41

Chi Square Analysis Between the Families' Total Yearly Income and the Rate of Participation in Group II Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Families' Total Yearly Income										
	Under $3000		$3000-4999		$5000-7499		$7500-9999		$10,000 -		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	28	93	29	97	100	93	159	82	343	83	259
1 - 5 Days	2	7	1	3	3	3	19	10	30	7	55
6 - 10 Days	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	11	3	17
10 Days	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	6	27	7	41
Total	30	100	30	100	108	100	193	100	411	100	772

$X^2 = 15.79$
$df = 12$
$P > .05$

Table 42 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in Group III activities.

Inspection of the data in Table 42 revealed that the value of chi square was 39.397, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance with twelve degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that a relationship existed between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in group III activities. It can be noted that as income increased, those who participated in group III activities were more likely to take part in recreation between one and five days a year. Specifically, 14 percent of those respondents earning between $7,500 and $9,999 participated one through five days per year, while only five percent of those who made under $3,000 participated one through five days.

Table 42 indicated a positive gamma of .0406, which implies that as the respondents' total family income increased, so too did the number of days of participation in group III activities. Once again, although it supports the findings of chi square, the degree of association between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation is somewhat weak.

Table 43 presents the chi square analysis which determined the relationship between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in group IV activities.

Examination of the table revealed a chi square of 40.797, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance with twelve degrees of

Table 42

Chi Square Analysis Between the Families' Total Yearly Income and the Rate of Participation in Group III Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Families' Total Yearly Income: Under $3000		$3000-4999		$5000-7499		$7500-9999		$10,000-		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	51	85	67	93	185	92	304	79	738	87	1345
1-5 Days	3	5	1	1	11	5	53	14	53	6	121
6-10 Days	1	2	0	0	3	1	11	3	19	2	34
10 Days	5	8	4	6	3	1	16	4	41	5	69
Total	60	100	72	100	202	99	384	100	851	100	1569

$X^2 = 39.397$
df = 12
$P < .05$
$P < .01$
$\gamma = + .0406$

Table 43

Chi Square Analysis Between the Families' Total Yearly Income and the Rate of Participation in Group IV Activities

No. of Days Participated During the Past Year	Families' Total Yearly Income: Under $3000		$3000 - 4999		$5000 - 7499		$7500 - 9999		$10,000 -		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total
0 Days	99	73	83	61	319	66	517	58	1119	59	2137
1 - 5 Days	14	10	10	7	54	11	161	18	258	14	497
6 - 10 Days	6	4	2	1	43	9	67	7	102	5	220
10 Days	16	12	40	30	67	14	146	16	403	21	672
Total	135	99	135	99	483	100	891	99	1882	99	3526

$X^2 = 40.797$
df = 12
P .05
P .01
$\phi = +.0719$

freedom. It was therefore assumed that a relationship existed between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in group IV activities.

Upon closer scrutiny of Table 43 it can be noted that as the income of the respondents increased, there was an increase in the percent of respondents who participated in group IV activities ten or more days per year. For example, 21 percent of those making $10,000 or more participated ten or more days per year in group IV activities, while only 14 percent of those respondents who made under $3,000 participated ten or more days in group IV activities. This tendency was reversed in the $3,000 through $4,999 category where 30 percent of the respondents participated more than ten days. The general trend, however, was for participation to increase as the yearly family income of the respondents increased.

Table 43 also indicates a positive gamma of .0719, which attested to the fact that as the respondents' total family income increased, so too did the days of participation in group IV activities.

Chapter V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The intent of this study was to investigate recreation preferences and participation rates of selected citizens of the community of Cut Bank, Montana. Specifically, the study investigated 136 randomly selected residents from the area of Cut Bank with respect to (1) rate of participation in recreation activities, (2) participation pattern (with whom they generally participated) when engaged in specific recreation activities, (3) the distance (in miles) usually travelled to participate in specific recreational activities, (4) ascertaining barriers which may have prevented or retarded participation in specific recreational activities, (5) perceptions, evaluations, and aspirations concerning recreation programs, facilities, and administration, (6) participation rates in recreation activities in relation to specific socioeconomic characteristics, and (7) respondents' recommendations for planning programs, facilities and administration which are attractive, pleasurable and satisfying to the community.

In order to accomplish this investigation satisfactorily it was necessary to fulfill the following subproblems:

1. Develop a survey instrument for determining recreation preferences, participation rates, and opinions of the Cut Bank residents toward a voluntary community effort in building a sports-recreation complex.

2. To test selected socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents in order to determine if significant relationships exist between such characteristics and participation rates in specific recreation activities.

3. To organize, analyze and interpret the data and to make recommendations which may be helpful to the citizens, the Cut Bank Chamber of Commerce, school administrators and recreation administrators who are concerned with providing attractive, pleasurable and satisfying recreation for the community of Cut Bank.

The major purposes of the study were (1) to collect consumption data which are measures of participation in specific recreational activities; (2) to examine how recreation participation was influenced by socioeconomic characteristics in order to discern if there was any relationship between them; (3) to assess opinions of the respondents in order to determine if recreation areas and facilities could feasibly be developed on a voluntary basis by the residents of Cut Bank.

The scope of the study was limited to the 136 residents of Cut Bank, Montana who responded to the questionnaire. The findings of this study applied only to those residents of Cut Bank who responded to the questionnaire. Therefore, no implications were intended for any other community.

The study began with a review of related literature as well as an examination of questionnaires and appraisal instruments used in similar studies. Items were obtained for the construction of a tentative questionnaire which, upon completion, was submitted to the author's advisor for critical evaluation. The questionnaire was then revised accordingly. The questionnaire was then subjected to a pilot study involving graduate students in recreation at the University of Montana. The questionnaire was then submitted once more to the author's advisor and committee for further suggestions, recommendations and revisions. The final questionnaire was printed and made ready for distribution together with a letter of introduction.

Ten percent of the Cut Bank area population was randomly selected for participation in the study. The participants were selected by using the Cut Bank section of the 1973 Great Falls and North Central Montana Telephone Directory and a special 1973 directory listing rural residents who were not listed in the major telephone directory. A number was assigned to each name in the telephone book which listed residential telephone numbers. Subjects were selected by using a table of random numbers. The following steps were then taken in order to distribute the questionnaire to the citizens:

1. Prior to distribution of the questionnaire, information regarding the purpose of the study was distributed to and publicized by the local newspapers of Cut Bank.

2. A questionnaire was mailed to each of the 454 citizens selected, with a letter of introduction explaining the purpose of the study.

3. Follow-up procedures were carried out by a number of Cut Bank high school students who were selected by school administrators. It was the students' responsibility to see that those subjects assigned to them returned their questionnaires within the alloted time. A total of 136 individuals, or 30 percent of the total sample, actually completed and returned the questionnaire.

In order to retain the anonymity of the respondents, the names of all subjects were numerically coded on questionnaires and worksheets.

Data were key punched on IBM cards, programmed and analyzed through the University of Montana Computing Center. The data were arranged into percentage tables. In addition, the chi square test of independence was applied to the data to determine if the independent variables being tested were related to participation rates in specific activity groupings. The independent variables tested consisted of: (1) families' total income for the past year, (2) occupation level, and (3) extent of education attained.

FINDINGS

For the purposes of clarification this section was divided into three sections. The first section dealt with Cut Bank residents' use of free time and expenditures; how they perceived recreational areas and facilities now and in the future; how they perceived programming, administration and financing of recreation; and the recreational needs and wants of the total community. This section

was also concerned with determining the feasibility of a voluntary community effort in the building of recreation areas and facilities. The second section applied to the popularity of specific recreational pursuits in each of the four major groupings of recreational activities. It was also concerned with whom the respondents generally participated when engaging in a specific activity, the distance usually travelled to participate in specific activities, and barriers which prevented or retarded the respondents from participating in specific activities. The third and final section pertains to the chi square and gamma analysis.

Section I.

The socioeconomic and demographic information pertaining to the respondents. The findings revealed the following information regarding socioeconomic and demographic origins of the respondents:

1. The majority of the respondents, 66.9 percent, were men.

2. Over half of the respondents were high school educated, while one-quarter were college educated.

3. One-third of the respondents were employed in some type of professional, semi-professional, or managerial capacity.

4. The families' total yearly income for 50 percent of the respondents exceeded ten thousand dollars.

Free time uses and expenditures of recreation. The findings revealed the following information regarding free time uses and expenditures on

recreation on the part of the respondents:

1. Approximately three-quarters of the respondents engaged in sports and hobbies from one to ten hours per week.

2. Participation in clubs was less prevalent, with 58.1 percent of the respondents engaging in one to ten hours per week.

3. Social activities were engaged in from one to ten hours per week by 47.8 percent of the respondents.

4. Of those respondents participating in commercial recreation, 33.8 percent engaged between one and ten hours per week.

5. Over 25 percent of the respondents spent between $5.00 and $7.99 on recreational pursuits weekly.

5. Of their weekly income, 56.6 percent of the respondents spent less than five percent on recreation.

Respondents' perceptions and aspirations concerning areas and facilities. Findings relative to the present perceptions and aspirations of the residents of Cut Bank towards recreation areas and facilities revealed the following:

1. A total of 33.1 percent of the respondents indicated that a community center building was the one facility which most urgently required development.

2. A total of 25.7 percent of the respondents felt that a swimming pool was the one facility which most urgently required construction.

3. Of the respondents, 21.3 percent cited school gymnasiums as the area or facility within the city of Cut Bank which is used by the residents to the greatest extent.

4. At the time of this study, 48.5 percent of the respondents felt that the present recreation facilities did not meet the needs of the community.

Perceptions and evaluations of current recreation programming in Cut Bank. The following observations concerning the current recreation program in the Cut Bank community revealed the following:

1. At the time of this study, 27.2 percent of the respondents were not aware of the availability of direct leadership in organized recreation programs.

2. A total of 38.9 percent were not aware of recreation opportunities for small group involvement.

3. Over one-third of the respondents knew of no recreational opportunities for large group participation.

4. At the time of this study, 37.5 percent of the respondents felt that recreation programs were not available on an equal basis for male and female participants.

5. Religious organizations provided 22.1 percent of the respondents with a group recreation program.

6. Of the respondents, 50.7 percent were not active members in any community organization or club.

7. A large portion of the respondents, 64.0 percent, believed most programs were geared for youth between the ages of six to eighteen.

8. The age group with the greatest need for more adequate recreation opportunities, as seen by the respondents, was the thirteen to eighteen-year-old age group. However, all groups received a substantial response concerning the need for more adequate recreation facilities.

9. A total of 23.5 percent of the respondents perceived outdoor recreation as needing more emphasis than any other program in the Cut Bank area, although all programs were viewed by a high percentage of respondents as needing more emphasis.

10. Of the programs perceived by the respondents as needing less emphasis, 18.4 percent of the respondents felt it was the program of sports and games.

11. A total of 64.0 percent of the respondents viewed the recreation programs offered throughout the year as not being adequate to fulfill the needs of the community.

12. Approximately one-third of the respondents perceived winter as the season which needed more program offerings.

Respondents' perceptions concerning agencies' adequacy in providing recreation programs for the residents of Cut Bank. Findings relative to the present perceptions of the residents of Cut Bank towards recreation programs for the community revealed the following:

1. A total of 42.7 percent of the respondents perceived the Cut Bank City Park Department as doing a good to excellent job of providing recreation programs for the community.

2. A majority of respondents, 70.3 percent, felt the school board was doing an average or above job in providing recreation programs.

3. The county, the schools, the city park department and service clubs, respectively, were viewed as providing below average recreational services for the community.

Respondents' preferences for the one agency that could best develop and administer a total recreation program for the community. Findings relative to the present preferences for the local agency that could best develop and administer a total recreation program revealed:

1. A majority of respondents, 33.1 percent, preferred a combination school and recreation department.

2. A total of 30.1 percent of the respondents preferred a combined park and recreation department.

3. A total of 13.2 percent preferred a separate recreation department.

4. Current separate administrations (e.g., park board and school board) received little support as preference for future recreation administrations.

Respondents' opinions in regard to possible methods of financing recreation areas and facilities. Findings relative to the respondents opinions regarding possible methods of financing recreation areas and facilities revealed that:

1. A total of 29.4 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved special assessments.

2. A total of 31.6 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved of direct taxes.

3. At the time of the study, 36.0 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved a bond issue.

4. A total of 62.5 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved grants.

5. A total of 66.2 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved of concessions.

6. A total of 69.1 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved of special fund raising.

7. A total of 72.8 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved of citizen contributions.

8. A total of 73.5 percent of the respondents either somewhat or whole-heartedly approved of service club contributions.

Respondents' willingness to contribute personally in order to alleviate the cost of financing recreation areas and facilities to the taxpayer. Findings concerning the willingness of the respondents to help defray cost of financing recreation areas and facilities revealed the following:

1. A total of 42.6 percent of the respondents were willing to donate their personal time for committee work.

2. A total of 16.9 percent of the respondents were amenable to a cash donation.

3. At the time of this study, 16.2 percent of the respondents offered manpower for construction of a facility.

4. The willingness to contribute tools and equipment was shown by 9.6 percent of the respondents.

5. Only 3.7 percent of the respondents were willing to contribute materials for construction.

Section II.

Popularity of recreational pursuits as perceived by the respondents. Findings relative to the popularity of recreational pursuits revealed the following:

1. Of the ten most popular pursuits, eight (watching T.V. reading, listening to the radio, listening to records, home puttering, attending parties, playing cards, social dancing) were in group IV activities and two (picnicking and driving for pleasure) were in group I activities.

2. Group II and III activities were not represented among the top twenty pursuits.

3. The one recreational pursuit which appeared to be most popular was watching television, with 70.6 percent of the respondents participating more than ten days during the past year.

Responses of Cut Bank residents in regard to whom they generally participate with when engaging in activities in the four major groups. Findings relative to to whom the respondents generally participated with revealed the following:

1. The family appears to be the major recreational unit when engaging in specific recreational activities in any of the four main recreation activities.

Distances generally travelled to participate in recreational pursuits in each of the four major groups of activities. Findings relative to the distances generally travelled revealed the following:

1. Groups I and II, dealing primarily in outdoor recreation pursuits, were engaged in forty or more miles away from the respondents' homes.

2. All twelve of the group III activities were pursued in the city proper by a majority of the respondents.

Reasons perceived by the respondents which prevented or retarded participation in specific recreational pursuits in the four major groups of activities. Findings relative to the reasons which prevented or retarded participation in recreational pursuits in the four major groups of activities revealed the following:

1. In all four of the major groups of activities, lack of interest on the part of the respondents was the predominant reason given for nonparticipation.

2. In all four of the major groups the respondents cited lack of time as the second reason which prevented or retarded participation.

3. Lack of facilities and/or equipment was not an overriding factor in preventing or retarding participation in any of the major groups of activities.

Section III.

Chi square analysis between the occupational classification of the respondents and the rate of participation in activity in groups I, II, III, and IV. The hypothesis that there was no significant relationship between the occupational classification of the respondents and their rate of participation in the four groups was tested for significance.[4] Items found to be significant at the five percent level were reported.

Those respondents in the occupational classification of clerical and sales and those in the classification of housewife appeared to be less inclined to engage in group I activities than were those respondents employed in occupations classified as semi-skilled and unskilled, agriculture, skilled labor, service, or professional, semi-professional and managerial.

Those respondents in the occupational classification of professional, semi-professional, managerial, service and housewife were more inclined to participate in group IV activities than were those respondents classified in categories of clerical and sales, agriculture, semi-skilled, unskilled, and skilled.

Chi square and gamma analysis between the attained level of education and the rate of participation in activity groups I, II, III, and IV. The hypothesis that

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[4] Refer to pages 22-23 for a complete description of activity groups.

there was no significant relationship between the attained level of education of the respondents and their rate of participation in these activity groups was tested for significance. All items were reported where the null hypothesis was rejected at the five percent level of confidence using chi square analysis.

Those respondents who attained a higher degree of formal education were more inclined to:

1. Partake in group I activities when compared with those respondents receiving a less formal education.

2. Engage in group III activities more than those respondents receiving a less formal education.

3. Participate in group IV activities to a greater extent than those respondents receiving a less formal education.

Chi Square and gamma analysis between the families' total yearly income and the rate of participation in activity groups I, II, III, and IV. The hypothesis that there was no significant relationship between a family's total yearly income and the rate of participation in those activity groups was tested for significance by use of chi square analysis. All items were reported where the null hypothesis was rejected at the five percent level of significance.

Those respondents whose families' total yearly income were higher appeared to be more inclined than those respondents with lower family incomes to participate in group activities I, III, and IV.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the data herein presented, the following conclusions appear to be warranted:

1. The socioeconomic characteristics of occupation, income, and education were significantly related to participation rates in most of the recreation activities tested, although no one characteristic appeared to stand out as the primary reason for engaging in recreation activity.

2. There appears to be a need for improved recreational facilities and programming in the city of Cut Bank. Many of the residents of the city seem to be aware of this need and appear willing to become involved in a community-wide effort to attain these improved services.

3. Many of the citizens were not aware of existing recreation programs offered in the city of Cut Bank.

4. Recreation programs were not provided to male and female participants on an equal basis.

5. The most popular recreational pursuits were activities that were very accessible within the home and activities which required no formal programming or leadership.

6. The family appears to be a viable and major unit for participation in recreational activities.

7. A high number of the respondents did not participate in recreation due to a lack of interest in such pursuits.

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATIONS

The data compiled in this study were collected and evaluated over a period of one year. It is therefore recognized that the city of Cut Bank, in certain cases, may have already taken progressive steps toward rectifying many of the problems revealed in this study. Following are proposed suggestions presented so that further progress may continue to be made in this respect:

1. A strong administrative unit should be given the responsibility for providing recreational services in the community and for implementing a voluntary community action plan for any proposed recreation areas or facilities.

2. In order to feasibly construct recreation areas or facilities, advantage should be taken of voluntary contributions of time, manpower, materials and equipment as voiced by the large number of respondents.

3. A list of desired recreation facilities and equipment should be devised and reviewed by concerned citizens and the local community organization responsible for overseeing such projects.

4. Program opportunities should be widened so as to provide more opportunities for all age groups.

5. Recreation activities based around the family should be a major focal point around which recreation can revolve and branch out. Therefore, more family-type recreation activities should be sponsored and encouraged by the local recreation administration agency.

6. Since outdoor recreation as well as athletics and sports were viewed by respondents as needing more emphasis in the community, they should be used as key activities for expanding the program.

7. Improved publicity of recreation program opportunities must take place in order to develop awareness and interest which is necessary for a successful program.

8. Strong consideration should be given to the development and construction of a community center which could be utilized by the entire community.

9. In order to enhance and maintain a viable recreation program, it is mandatory to procure community involvement and to keep open the lines of communication to those constituents the program is supposed to be serving.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made as suggestions for future studies:

1. Additional studies should be undertaken which could shed further light on other variables which could affect participation in recreational activities. For example, sex, age, marital status, and size of family could be studied to determine their effect on participation in recreational activities.

2. A study should be undertaken to investigate the impact of local cultural differences (such as race, religion, etc.) which may affect participation in recreational activities.

3. A study similar in nature to this investigation should be conducted throughout Montana in communities to determine the feasibility of volunteer action which could update and enhance recreational areas, facilities, and programs.

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APPENDIX A

INTRODUCTORY LETTER

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

April 9, 1973

Dear Community Member:

Enclosed is a questionnaire relating to a study being conducted by the Division of Educational Research and Services, University of Montana. This study has been requested by and has the support of the Cut Bank Chamber of Commerce.

The central purposes of this study as set forth by your Chamber of Commerce are: (1) to research the local recreation wants, needs, and resources; and (2) to develop a long-range action plan for the progressive implementation of comprehensive community recreation.

Your cooperation in this phase of the study is needed in order to make recommendations which may be helpful to the citizens of Cut Bank in providing attractive, satisfying recreation opportunities for the entire community. The results of this study will be held in strictest confidence. A coding system has been developed to assure that your responses to questions will be treated anonymously. The coded number on the questionnaire will be used only to determine from whom questionnaires were not returned.

The value of this study will be greatly increased if respondents provide honest answers to every statement or question. Please return the questionnaire as soon as possible using the enclosed envelope. Your prompt consideration would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Heywood

Research Team
Cut Bank Project
Division of Educational
Research and Services

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

Code Number

C O N F I D E N T I A L

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

CUT BANK, MONTANA LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES STUDY

February 1973

This questionnaire is being sent to 454 residents in the Cut Bank area. The purpose of this study is to determine what you are presently doing and what you would like to be doing in your leisure time. The data collected will be used to determine:

(1) Community sponsorship for organized recreation, including a proposed administrative structure.

(2) The overall development of resources and facilities.

(3) The overall development of programs which would meet the needs of the community.

This questionnaire deals specifically with your personal leisure time activities, attitudes, and interests. When answering the questions, please keep this in mind. Please complete all questions to the best of your ability. Your cooperation is essential and very much appreciated.

When you have completed this questionnaire, please use the enclosed envelope and return it on or before April 18, 1973.

Personal responses made in regard to this study will be held in the strictest of confidence. Only members of the survey team, none of whom are residents of Cut Bank, will have access to your specific questionnaire.

1. AGE: ____under 16 ____16 - 20 ____21 - 54 ____55 and over

2. SEX: ____Male ____Female

3. MARITAL STATUS: ____Married ____Single

4. Number of children under 16 years of age living at home: _____

5. EDUCATION: ____1st - 8th grade ____9th - 12th grade ____College ____Graduate School

6. OCCUPATION: ____Agriculture ____Clerical and/or Sales ____Housewife ____Professional, semi-professional or managerial ____Semiskilled or unskilled labor ____Service ____Skilled laborer ____Student ____Other (specify below) _____

7. Approximate total family income last year: ____Under $3,000 ____$3,000 - $4,999 ____$5,000 - $7,499 ____$7,500 - $9,999 ____$10,000 and over

8. Below is a list of activities. Please check the number of hours you generally spend participating weekly in these activities. (Check one response for each activity group)

Activity Group	1-2 Hours	3-5 Hours	6-10 Hours	11-15 Hours	16 or more
Sports or Hobbies					
Clubs or Organizations					
Social Activities or Dating					
Commercial Recreation					
Work/Chores					
Study					
Other (Specify)					

9. What amount of money do you generally spend each week for recreation? (Check one. Include only such items as: travel, fees and charges, purchase of equipment, etc.)

Less than $1.00 ____ $1.00 - $2.99 ____ $3.00 - $4.99 ____

$5.00 - $7.99 ____ $8.00 - $11.99 ____ $12.00 or over ____

10. Approximately what percent of your weekly total income is spent on recreation? (Check one)

Less than 5% ____ 5 - 10% ____ 11 - 15% ____ 16 - 20% ____ 21 - 30% ____ More than 30% ____

(Continued)

Activities	Number of days of participation during the past year (Check one)				With whom do you generally participate (Check one or more)					Distance generally traveled to participate (Check one)			Reasons which keep you from participating (Check one or more)							
	0	1-5 Days	6-10 Days	More than 10 Days	Alone	Husband or Wife	Family	Work Associates and/or Friends	Others	In Town	5-39 Miles	40 Miles or More	No Interest	Expense	Transportation	Lack of Time	Physical Disability	Lack of Facilities or Equipment	Lack of Skills	Other Reasons
11. Picnicking																				
12. Camping																				
13. Hiking																				
14. Horseback Riding																				
15. Hunting																				
16. Canoeing(Rafting)																				
17. Swimming																				
18. Boating																				
19. Water Skiing																				
20. Fishing																				
21. Ice Fishing																				
22. Alpine Skiing																				
23. Cross Country Skiing																				
24. Snow Shoeing																				
25. Ice Skating																				

(Continued)

Activities	Number of days of participation during the past year (Check one)				With whom do you generally participate (Check one or more)					Distance generally traveled to participate (Check one)			Reasons which keep you from participating (Check one or more)							
	0	1-5 Days	6-10 Days	More than 10 Days	Alone	Husband or Wife	Family	Work Associates and/or Friends	Others	In Town	5-39 Miles	40 Miles or More	No Interest	Expense	Transportation	Lack of Time	Physical Disability	Lack of Facilities or Equipment	Lack of Skills	Other Reasons
26. Snowmobiling																				
27. Bicycling																				
28. Walking for Pleasure																				
29. Driving for Pleasure																				
30. Tennis																				
31. Golf																				
32. Horseshoes																				
33. Softball (Spectator)																				
34. Softball (Participant)																				
35. Basketball (Spectator)																				
36. Basketball (Participant)																				
37. Football (Spectator)																				
38. Football (Participant)																				
39. Baseball (Spectator)																				
40. Baseball (Participant)																				

(Continued)

Activities	Number of days of participation during the past year (Check one)				With whom do you generally participate (Check one or more)					Distance generally traveled to participate (Check one)			Reasons which keep you from participating (Check one or more)							
	0	1-5 Days	6-10 Days	More than 10 Days	Alone	Husband or Wife	Family	Work Associates and/or Friends	Others	In Town	5-39 Miles	40 Miles or More	No Interest	Expense	Transportation	Lack of Time	Physical Disability	Lack of Facilities or Equipment	Lack of Skills	Other Reasons
41. Volleyball (Spectator)																				
42. Volleyball (Participant)																				
43. Rodeo (Spectator)																				
44. Rodeo (Participant)																				
45. Wrestling (Spectator)																				
46. Wrestling (Participant)																				
47. Dancing (Square)																				
48. Dancing (Social)																				
49. Music (Choral)																				
50. Music (Instrument)																				
51. Attending Plays and Concerts																				
52. Playing Cards																				
53. Attending Movies																				
54. Attending Parties																				
55. Reading																				

(Continued)

SECTION A--ACTIVITIES

Activities	Number of days of participation during the past year (Check one)				With whom do you generally participate (Check one or more)					Distance generally traveled to participate (Check one)			Reasons which keep you from participating (Check one or more)							
	0	1-5 Days	6-10 Days	More than 10 Days	Alone	Husband or Wife	Family	Work Associates and/or Friends	Others	In Town	5-39 Miles	40 Miles or More	No Interest	Expense	Transportation	Lack of Time	Physical Disability	Lack of Facilities or Equipment	Lack of Skills	Other Reasons
56. Listening to Records																				
57. Listening to Radio																				
58. Chess																				
59. Photography																				
60. Watching T.V.																				
61. Ceramics																				
62. Painting																				
63. Needle Craft																				
64. Sculpturing																				
65. Woodworking																				
66. Dressmaking																				
67. Car Maintenance																				
68. Home Puttering																				

(Continued)

SECTION B--PROGRAM

The following questions relate to the availability of organized recreation programs in the City of Cut Bank.

69. To the best of your knowledge are there any organized recreation opportunities in the City of Cut Bank that provide direct face-to-face leadership including skills instruction? (e.g. tennis lessons, arts and crafts classes, etc.)

Yes ____ No ____ Do not know ____

70. To the best of your knowledge are there any organized recreation programs in the City of Cut Bank which provide opportunities for small group involvement?

Yes ____ No ____ Do not know ____

71. To the best of your knowledge are there any organized recreation programs in the City of Cut Bank which provide opportunities for large group participation? (e.g. Folk Dancing, Baseball, etc.)

Yes ____ No ____ Do not know ____

72. Do you feel that the recreation programs are available on an equal basis for both male and female participation?

Yes ____ No ____ Do not know ____

73. Are you a member of any organization within a religious group? (e.g. Choir, Church School, etc.)

Yes ____ No ____

74. If yes, list the one organization in which you are most active.

_____

75. Are you an active member of any community organization and/or club? (e.g. Bowling Club, American Legion, Girl Scouts, etc.)

Yes ____ No ____

76. If yes, list the organization or club in which you are most active.

_____

77. For which one of the following age groups are most organized recreation opportunities available?

1 - 5 Years	____	26 - 54 Years	____
6 - 12 Years	____	55 + Years	____
13 - 18 Years	____	All of the above	____
19 - 25 Years	____	None of the above	____

78. With what one age group does the greatest need exist for providing more adequate recreation opportunities? (Check only one response)

1 - 5 Years	____	26 - 54 Years	____
6 - 12 Years	____	55 + Years	____
13 - 18 Years	____	All of the above	____
19 - 25 Years	____	None of the above	____

(Continued)

79. What one program would you personally like to see more emphasis placed on in the City of Cut Bank? (Check only one response)

Sports and games	____	Arts and crafts	____
Performing arts (music, dance, drama)	____	Outdoor recreation	____
Special events (fairs, carnivals, concerts)	____	Other (specify)	____

80. Is there any one program which you personally would like to see less emphasis placed on in the City of Cut Bank? (Check one response)

Sports and games	____	Arts and crafts	____
Performing arts (music, dance, drama)	____	Outdoor recreation	____
Special events (fairs, carnivals, concerts)	____	Other (specify)	____

81. Do you feel an adequate number of recreation programs are offered throughout the year?

Yes ____ No ____

82. When are organized programs at a minimum? (Check one)

Spring	____	Fall	____
Summer	____	Winter	____

83. When do you believe additional recreation programs are needed?

Spring	____	Fall	____
Summer	____	Winter	____

SECTION C--FACILITIES

84. Several types of recreational facilities are listed below. If these facilities were developed or improved who do you foresee as the potential users of each? (Check any which apply)

Facilities	Children 12 and under	Youth 13-20 Years	Young adult 21-54 Years	Older adult 55 & over
Indoor swimming pool				
Outdoor swimming pool				
Athletic fields				
Tennis courts				
Ice skating rink				
Community center building				
City parks				

85. In the question above, circle the one facility which you personally feel most urgently requires development or improvement.

86. Are there facilities in Cut Bank which are not used which may be suitable for some community programs? (List)

Facilities not used	Type of activity it could accomodate
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(Continued)

87. What one recreation area or facility within the City of Cut Bank is used by the people to the greatest extent?

_____

88. What one type of recreation area or facility not presently in existence in the City of Cut Bank do you personally feel is most needed?

_____

89. How adequate do you think the present recreation facilities are in Cut Bank?

Excellent ____ Quite adequate ____ Meet the needs ____ Do not meet the needs ____

90. The following are possible methods of financing recreation areas and facilities. What is your personal opinion of each? (Check only one response for each method)

Method	Whole Heartedly Approve	Somewhat Approve	Indifferent	Somewhat Opposed	Strongly Opposed
Taxes					
Bonds					
Special assessments					
Contributions of time, money, skills, equipment or tools by citizenry					
Contributions of time, money, skills, equipment or tools by service clubs					
Revenues derived from concessions					
Special fund raising					
Grants					

91. In what way would you be willing to contribute personally in order to alleviate the cost of financing recreation areas and facilities to the taxpayer? (Check one or more)

Materials for Construction ____
Time (Committee Work) ____
Tools and/or Equipment ____
Manpower for Construction ____
Cash Donation of $1.00 or More ____
Other (Specify) ____
None of the Above ____

SECTION D--ADMINISTRATION

92. Indicate to what extent you believe each of the following groups are doing an adequate job in terms of providing recreation programs for the people of Cut Bank.

Program Administered by	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
City Park Department					
School Board					
County Government					
Service Clubs					
Other (List Below)					

(Continued)

93. What one local public agency do you feel could best develop and administer a recreation program for the entire community of Cut Bank? (Check one)

Separate Recreation Department	____
Separate Park Department	____
Combined Park and Recreation Department	____
School Board	____
Combined School/Community Recreation Department	____
Other (List)	
_____	____

94. Presently how do you usually spend most of your leisure time?

_____

95. What <u>one</u> thing would you <u>most like to do</u> during your leisure time?

_____

96. Are there any issues pertaining to recreation in the City of Cut Bank not previously covered in this questionnaire to which you would like to respond? If so, please list any issues in the space provided below. Please be specific.

THIS CONCLUDES THE QUESTIONS. WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION.

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Tables 33, 34, 35 and 36 examine the popularity of specific recreational pursuits in each of the four groups of recreational activities.

Inspection of the data in Table 35 reveals a substantial number of respondents (22.8 percent) participating in social dancing more than ten days during the past year. Golf follows social dancing with 11.0 percent of the respondents engaging more than ten days. As in the group II activities, it can be seen that responses to group III activities were again rather low.

Table 44

Percent of Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Number of Days of Participation in the Past Year in Group I Activities

Group I Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group I Activities During Past Year								Total	
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10			
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Picnicking	8.1	11	47.1	64	17.6	24	11.0	15	83.8	114
Camping	22.8	31	20.6	28	16.9	23	19.1	26	79.4	108
Hiking	31.6	43	25.0	34	6.6	9	5.9	8	69.1	94
Horseback Riding	47.8	65	8.1	11	4.4	6	8.8	12	69.1	94
Hunting	26.5	36	20.6	28	14.0	19	14.7	20	75.8	103
Canoeing, Rafting	61.0	83	1.5	2	0.7	1	2.2	3	65.4	89
Swimming	36.8	50	23.5	32	4.4	6	10.3	14	75.0	102
Boating	38.2	52	16.2	22	5.9	8	10.3	14	70.6	96
Water-Skiing	51.5	70	9.6	13	3.7	5	5.1	7	69.9	95

(cont'd.)

Table 44 - Continued

Group I Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group I Activities During Past Year									
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Fishing	21.3	29	14.0	19	10.3	14	30.1	41	75.7	103
Bicycling	49.3	67	14.0	19	3.7	5	6.6	9	73.6	100
Walking for Pleasure	28.7	39	16.9	23	8.1	11	23.5	32	77.2	105
Driving for Pleasure	11.8	16	16.9	23	14.7	20	38.2	52	81.6	111
Total		592		318		151		253		1314

Table 45

Percent of Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Number of Days of Participation in the Past Year in Group II Activities

Group II Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group II Activities During Past Year									
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Ice Fishing	44.1	60	12.5	17	3.7	5	14.7	20	75.0	102
Alpine Skiing	61.0	83	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	65.4	89
Cross-Country Skiing	62.5	85	2.9	4	0.0	-	0.0	2	65.4	89
Snow Shoeing	63.2	86	2.2	3	0.7	1	0.0	-	66.1	90
Ice Skating	57.4	78	8.8	12	1.5	2	2.2	3	69.9	95
Snowmobiling	49.3	67	11.0	15	6.6	9	9.6	13	76.5	104
Total		459		53		19		38		569

Table 46

Percent of Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Number of Days of Participation in the Past Year in Group III Activities

Group III Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group III Activities During Past Year									
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Tennis	57.4	78	7.4	10	1.5	2	2.9	4	69.2	94
Golf	52.9	72	4.4	6	2.9	4	11.0	15	71.2	97
Horseshoes	50.7	69	16.9	23	3.7	5	1.5	2	72.8	99
Softball	57.4	78	5.9	8	1.5	2	6.6	9	71.2	97
Basketball	61.8	84	4.4	6	1.5	2	4.4	6	72.0	98
Football	67.6	92	1.5	2	1.5	2	0.0	-	70.6	96
Baseball	64.0	87	4.4	6	0.7	1	2.9	4	72.0	98
Volleyball	64.7	88	5.9	8	0.7	1	0.7	1	72.0	98
Rodeo	67.6	92	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	69.7	95
Wrestling	69.9	95	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.7	1	70.6	96
Dancing (square)	65.4	89	3.7	5	1.5	2	0.7	1	71.2	97
Dancing (social)	25.7	35	24.3	33	9.6	13	22.8	31	82.4	112
Total		959		108		35		75		1177

Table 47

Percent of Responses of Cut Bank Residents Concerning the Number of Days of Participation in the Past Year in Group IV Activities

Group IV Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group IV Activities During Past Year									
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Softball (s)	52.2	71	11.8	16	4.4	6	5.1	7	73.5	100
Basketball	33.1	45	19.1	26	9.6	13	19.1	26	80.9	110
Football	37.5	51	21.3	29	8.8	12	10.3	14	77.9	106
Baseball	46.3	63	16.2	22	2.9	4	12.5	17	77.9	106
Volleyball	70.6	96	2.9	4	0.0	-	0.7	1	74.2	101
Rodeo	43.4	59	29.4	40	5.1	7	2.2	3	80.1	109
Wrestling	49.3	67	17.6	24	2.9	4	5.9	8	75.7	103
Music (choral)	55.1	75	8.8	12	2.2	3	4.4	6	70.5	96
Music (Instr.)	55.1	75	8.1	11	2.2	3	5.1	7	70.5	96
Attending Plays, Concerts	44.1	60	22.8	31	3.7	5	2.2	3	72.8	99

(cont'd.)

Table 47 - Continued

Group IV Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group IV Activities During Past Year									
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Playing Cards	17.6	24	16.2	22	10.3	14	32.4	44	76.5	104
Attending Movies	26.5	36	28.7	39	16.2	22	5.9	8	77.3	105
Attending Parties	18.4	25	40.4	55	10.3	14	9.6	13	78.7	107
Reading	5.9	8	14.7	20	11.0	15	53.7	73	85.3	116
Listening to Records	14.0	19	17.6	24	8.1	11	42.6	58	82.3	112
Listening to Radio	4.4	6	8.8	12	9.6	13	61.0	83	83.8	114
Chess	62.5	85	4.4	6	1.5	2	2.2	3	70.5	96
Photography	39.7	54	16.9	23	7.4	10	10.3	14	74.2	101
Watching T.V.	4.4	6	5.1	7	8.8	12	70.6	96	88.9	121
Ceramics	61.8	84	2.2	3	1.5	2	2.9	4	68.4	93
Painting	59.6	81	3.7	5	0.7	1	5.1	7	69.1	94

(cont'd.)

Table 47 - Continued

Group IV Activities	Number of Days of Participation in Group IV Activities During Past Year									
	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		More than 10		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Needlecraft	59.6	81	2.2	3	1.5	2	8.1	11	71.4	97
Sculpturing	65.4	89	2.2	3	0.0	-	0.7	1	68.3	93
Woodworking	50.7	69	8.1	11	5.1	7	8.8	12	72.7	99
Dressmaking	53.7	73	4.4	6	3.7	5	9.6	13	71.4	97
Car Maintenance	30.9	42	20.6	28	9.6	13	13.6	24	74.7	107
Home Puttering	16.2	22	11.0	15	14.7	20	38.2	52	80.1	109
Total		1466		497		220		608		2791